On the occasion of Centenary of Birth of President Kim Il Sung

Garib Newaz

Great Man and Immortality

Dhaka, Bangladesh
December 2011

Great Man and Immortality

(Extract)

Garib Newaz

Dhaka, Bangladesh
December 2011

Chapter 1

A Brilliant Life

It is 5 billion years since the earth came into being in the infinite universe and it is 2 million years since human beings emerged on the earth.

But neither a nation nor a country in history has produced such a great man as President **Kim Il Sung**.

Human history recorded many notabilities that are remembered for their immortal achievements through generations.

They included ancient Greek philosopher Heraclites, natural scientists Galilei, Newton, Mendeleyev, Curie and Edison, writers Shakespeare, Balzac, Leo Tolstoy, thinkers Kusso, Thomas More and Saint-Simon and the first leaders of the working class Marx and Lenin.

But nobody of them moved the hearts of all people with his immortal exploits of founding a philosophy of revolutionary love for man and bringing about social changes with his extensive revolutionary practice.

President **Kim Il Sung**, however, rescued all people from poverty and ignorance and held up people as dominators of the world and unfolded the genuine features of an ideal society longed for by humankind so earnestly. His greatness is really beyond description.

1. The Creation of a New Revolutionary Theory

In human history it took at least over one hundred, or several hundred years for a certain theory to be recognized as the idea of the era and a truth that dominates society.

It is so difficult for an idea to be recognized as a truth.

Polish astronomer Copernicus denied the unscientific "geocentric theory", an absolute religious doctrine and made public scientific heliocentric theory in the 1530s, but it was recognized 200 years later.

It was in 1848 that Marx and Engels, the first political leaders of the working class published the famous work "Communist Manifesto" which announced that a ghost of communism was hovering over Europe, but it took nearly 70 years to appear as an entity of the state of dictatorship of proletariat and more years for it to be converted into a reality of socialist society.

But the preceding socialist theory could not smash the counter-revolutionary schemes of the imperialists and at last could not check the frustration of socialism.

…..

1) Juche, a Common Term of the World

Juche is a Korean word.

But the Juche idea became a theory recognized by the world and the word of Juche a common term of the world.

An idea is fascinating for its strength of truth.

The immortal Juche idea created by the great President is the most brilliant idea of the present time that has the maximum force of attraction.

Human history has not recorded any idea and theory that can rival the Juche idea and the theory clarified by it on the building of a new society.

All the theories of bourgeois sociologists ranging from Cont of France, the founder of bourgeois sociology to Toinbi of Britain and Rostow of America could not get rid of the fetters of sophistry.

The theory on social reform and reorganization of social democrats which had attacked and slandered Marxism- Leninism so much is now faced with an overall bankruptcy.

In our era the immortal Juche idea is the only philosophical theory that illumined a true way of developing society correctly to suit the intrinsic demand of man.

A revolutionary idea that elucidates the road ahead of the era and the revolution reflects the demand of that historical era.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary idea that reflects the demand of the Juche era, a new historical era.

The Juche era is a new era of history in which the masses of people emerged as the masters of the world and their own destiny for the first time in history and also they advance history independently and creatively and carve out their destiny.

The Juche era, a new era of history demanded a new revolutionary idea.

A revolutionary idea is not created of its own accord when the era develops and the revolutionary practice demands it.

A revolutionary idea representing an era cannot emerge without an outstanding leader.

A leader creates the guiding idea of revolution by analyzing and generalizing the practical experiences of the revolutionary struggle after seeing through the lawfulness of the development of history and the urgent demand of the era deeper than anybody else with his prominent ideological and mental traits and theoretical quality.

The Juche idea was founded by the outstanding leader President **Kim Il Sung**.

President **Kim Il Sung** is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who rendered undying services to the development of human thought with his noble conception of "The people are my God" and extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom.

The President was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family and inherited the family tradition of loving the country, the nation and the people infinitely for generations. In the course of it he fostered the conception as his confidence.

The conception "The people are my God" integrates the noble spirit that one should regard the people as the most powerful and precious beings, solve all problems by believing in and relying on their strength and serve them.

The President regarded the conception as his lifelong motto and conducted his ideological and theoretical activities on the basis of it.

Endowed with the extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom, he conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

In the course of it he found the advent of a new historical era before anybody else and analyzed and generalized the experiences of revolutionary struggle in a scientific manner and thus created a new revolutionary idea.

On the basis of the practical experiences and lessons of the complicated and difficult Korean revolution he carved out a new road of revolution and, in the course of it, found the truths that served as the starting point of the Juche idea.

One of them is that the popular masses are the masters of revolution and the revolution can emerge victorious only when one finds oneself among the masses of people and educate and mobilize them in an organized way.

The self-styled national liberation champions in Korea in the 1920s did not find themselves among the masses to arouse them to

the revolutionary struggle, but engaged themselves in a scramble for power and empty talk. They did not unite the masses, but divided them by factional strife.

Another truth is that one should make revolution according to one's own confidence and in a responsible manner and solve all problems arising in the revolution independently and creatively.

The worshippers of great powers who made their country ruin, the nationalists who repeated the vicious factional strife and the would-be Marxists did not think of making revolution by their own strength, but tried to achieve independence by relying on outsiders.

In his early revolutionary activities the President saw through their mistakes and adopted another road of going into the masses of people and struggling in reliance on their strength. He travelled the road of independence and creativity with which to decide all problems arising in the Korean revolution on the basis of his own independent judgment and confidence and solve them to suit the real state of the Korean revolution.

As a result, he could create his own revolutionary idea centred on the masses of people that considers the people to be the masters of all things and illuminates the road of thoroughly defending their independence.

In the course of it he clarified the principles of the Juche idea and set forth the Juche-oriented line of the Korean revolution at the Kalun meeting in June 1930.

In view of the fact that the President was born in 1912 we can see how talented his ideological and theoretical wisdom was.

The founding of the great Juche idea developed the struggle of the popular masses for independence onto a fresh higher stage and opened a new era in the development of human The Juche idea was consummated as the guiding idea of revolution in our era through

the practice of the Korean revolution.

The Juche idea clarified the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. On the basis of it the Juche idea put forward the theory that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and construction, and they are the motive force of the revolution and construction.

It also set forth the idea that one is the master of one's own destiny and has the strength of carving out one's destiny in oneself, the idea that if one wants to live independently, one should be opposed to any domination and subjugation and maintain independence and only then, can one realize the worth of life and human dignity and achieve the prosperity of the nation, the theory that the leader, the party and the masses should form a harmonious whole as a social and political integrity and a large family all whose members help and lead each other forward and other ideas and theories.

The immortal Juche idea is now completely attracting all the progressive people and conscientious figures of the world.

Fascinated by the Juche idea, a foreign figure said the great President **Kim Il Sung** raised the earth, nay, the whole universe with a lever of the Juche idea.

In order to represent the great force of the Juche idea, he used the famous remark of Archimedes, an ancient Greek scholar who had said "Give me a fulcrum, then I would raise the earth."

Vishwanath, director-general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, visited the DPRK many times and looked round hundreds of establishments, meeting many Koreans of all sections.

He was honoured to see President **Kim Il Sung** on 12 occasions.

Greatly moved at the deep truth and great worth of the Juche idea, he said in his thesis published late in 1995:

"DPRK unfolded a society in which human love is blossoming

and man is respected as had been desired by humankind for thousands of years.

William Blake, a famous poet of Britain said a single idea can fill the infinite space of the universe.

Indeed the Juche idea awakened human soul to boost man's strength and beauty infinitely and held him up as the independent subject of history who can build a welfare society in every part of the world.

President **Kim Il Sung** is the greatest of all great men who granted the great Juche-based political idea to all people and materialized it in his generation."

The Juche idea is a great idea that fascinates all people. It spread to the five continents in less than half a century and became the only scientific theory and a political school of the era.

By founding the everlasting Juche idea President **Kim Il Sung** provided the guiding idea of the era and thus opened a new independent era in which the popular masses could emerge as the masters of their own destiny and carve out history independently and creatively. It is one of the greatest exploits performed by him for humankind.

2. Beating an Untrodden Path

1) Blazing a Trail

The implementation of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic reforms was a requirement of the law that governs economic development in this country.

The democratic reform in DPRK covered all spheres of society. The most important of them was an agrarian reform, the nationalization of major industries, enforcement of the democratic Labour Law, the equality of sexes, the democratization of law, education and culture.

Right after founding the Party and establishing the people's power in the liberated country President **Kim Il Sung** aroused the whole Party, all people's power organs and the entire people to democratic reforms.

A. The agrarian reform was enforced first.

President **Kim Il Sung** said the question of land was a vital question that had to be tackled before anything else in the democratic revolutionary stage.

Only by carrying out the agrarian reform was it possible to emancipate the peasants, the preponderant majority of the population from the feudal exploitation and to open the way of rapid development of the rural economy, consolidate the socio-political base for the democratization of the political, economic find cultural life of the country and vigorously push ahead with the progress of the national economy as a whole.

Right after liberation the landlords who represented only 4 per cent of all the rural households owned 58.2 percent of the arable land while the poor peasants, 56.7 per cent of the rural households

were possessed of only 5.4 per cent of the arable land.

Such a feudal landownership forced the peasants into object poverty and obstructed the development of other branches of the economy.

In order to meet the centuries old aspiration of the peasants President **Kim Il Sung** went to many rural communities and closely studied the complicated relations of landownership and, on the basis of it, worked out the most suitable policy of agrarian reform. Consequently, he promulgated the law on agrarian reform on March 5, 1946.

The law defined that only the tiller has the right to land and on the basis of it, he clarified the principles of confiscation and distribution of land.

The main contents of it are as follows:

The land formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges-the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation-, the land of the landlords who owned more than five hectares and all other lands not tilled by their owners but leased out, should be confiscated without compensation and distributed free to the landless and land-poor peasants.

Land should be distributed in proportion of the number of working members in the peasant family, the sale, purchase and mortgaging of the distributed land be prohibited and all systems of land tenancy be abolished.

The confiscated forests, irrigation facilities, orchards and some lands unsuitable for peasant farming should be nationalized.

The law on agrarian reform was a popular law that fully meets the centuries old aspirations of the peasants for land.

The peasants all over the country enthusiastically supported the

law.

In implementing the law this country maintained the policy of firmly relying on the poor peasants and hired farm labourers and forming a solid alliance with the middle peasants.

At that time rich farmers opposed the agrarian reform or turned away their faces from it. The state prevented them from exerting a bad influence on the peasants and also from colluding with landlords.

The agrarian reform was conducted as all people's campaign.

The landlords who were deprived of their land attempted to frustrate the agrarian reform.

In particular, spies, terrorists, wreckers and saboteurs infiltrated to commit vicious plots.

But all schemes of the enemies were smashed in time by the measures taken by President **Kim Il Sung** and the brave struggle of the people.

Though it was a great revolution in the countryside, the agrarian reform proceeded quite smoothly and was carried out in a little over 20 days.

The agrarian reform was completed in a very short time and in the most thoroughgoing way under the very complicated and difficult conditions.

The victorious agrarian reform fully solved the peasant problem and agricultural problem at the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and opened up a broad road for the development of rural economy and the social progress as a whole.

B. Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists had owned most of Korea's industries and this greatly retarded the development of the national economy. Under these conditions the

nationalization of the key industries was indispensable to remove the economic foothold of the imperialists and their stooges and free the working class from the imperialists' subjugation and exploitation and utilize the country's important means of production for the independent development of the national economy and the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Seeing through the prevailing situation of the country, President **Kim Il Sung** defined the nationalization of the key industries as an important task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution unlike in the past when it had been regarded as a task of socialist revolution.

On August 10, 1946 the President promulgated the "Law on Nationalization of Industries, Transportation, Communications, Banks and Others".

In conformity with the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution he confined confiscation to the property of the Japanese imperialists and the Korean traitors to the nation.

He also saw to it that the property of the national capitalists and their business activities were protected and encouraged by law to suit the actual situation of Korea.

As a result of nationalization of the key industries, factories and enterprises, more than 90 per cent of industries were brought under all people and state ownership. Transportation and communication facilities, banks, foreign trade and cultural establishments were placed under state control.

With the key industries nationalized, socialist relations of production came into being and the state sector held a leading position in the economy.

C. On June 24, 1946 President **Kim Il Sung** promulgated the law on labour of factory and office workers.

Thanks to the law, the eight-hour day was enforced for factory and office workers (seven-hour day for underground and harmful labour), equal pay for equal work instituted regardless of age and sex, 2-4 weeks regular holidays with pay, additional holidays and 77 days maternity leave introduced, the employment of children banned and measures taken for social security, labour safety and health protection.

The labour law laid down by President **Kim Il Sung** was a democratic labour law, the first of its kind in Korean history as well as in the history of colonial and semi-colonial nations of the world.

D. On July 30, 1946 President **Kim Il Sung** promulgated the law on sexual equality.

The law noted that women have equal rights with men in all spheres of state, economic, cultural, social and political life.

Democratic measures were taken in judicature, education and culture.

The judicial police system of the Japanese imperialists was totally smashed and popular police and judicial organs were founded, thereby establishing a democratic judicial system.

The slave education system of the Japanese imperialists was removed and the regular popular education system from the elementary education to secondary and higher education was established and the democratic education was conducted briskly.

Measures were taken to remove the remnants of the reactionary culture of the Japanese imperialists and develop a new popular, democratic culture and arts.

Like this, the democratic reforms were successfully carried out under the wise leadership of President **Kim Il Sung**, thereby liquidating the old colonial and feudal relations of society and establishing new democratic social relations.

It was really a miracle that this country that had been devastated in the period of 40 years of colonial rule of Japan (1005-1945) carried out democratic reforms successfully in so short a time.

It was all the more so in view of the fact that Korea built a new democratic nation beating an untrodden path.

President **Kim Il Sung** blazed the trail braving a thorny path to implement a stage of social revolution brilliantly. It is one of his greatest achievements.

But the Korean War ignited by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges (June 25, 1950) drove this country into fighting again.

2) They Started from Scratch

…

The U.S. imperialists showered an average of 18 bombs per square kilometre on the whole land of the Republic.

Its towns and villages were reduced to ashes and all branches of the economy were completely destroyed. The people's livelihood was deteriorated drastically.

The post-war situation of the country was very difficult.

It was hard for the Korean people to decide what to begin with and how to go about reconstruction. There was a mountain of work to be done.

The U.S. imperialists prattled that Korea would not be able to get back on her feet in a hundred years.

President **Kim Il Sung**, however, was firmly convinced that as

long as there existed the people, territory, Party and the people's power, a new life could be built again and roused the entire Party and people to vigorous efforts for post-war reconstruction.

It was a difficult struggle to start from scratch.

He set forth the basic line of post-war economic reconstruction of giving priority to the development of heavy industry simultaneously with development of light industry and agriculture and aroused the entire people to its implementation.

Post-war reconstruction was difficult beyond description because the country had not a brick, nor a kilogram of cement. But firmly united around the President and tested in the war, the Korean people made heroic and strenuous efforts, giving a full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Tightening their belts and practicing the strictest economy, they built factories, enterprises, towns and villages on the debris and wrought a new miracle in all branches of production and construction every day.

While reconstructing the devastated economy after the war, the Korean people made strenuous efforts to reorganize the out-dated relations of production along socialist lines in urban and rural areas.

A. What was the most important in the socialist transformation of the relations of production in this country was the agricultural cooperative movement to turn the private peasant economy into the socialist cooperative economy.

Due to the war their arable land was damaged severely and so the peasants could not do farming properly without pooling their efforts.

There was also prepared a revolutionary force capable of undertaking the cooperativization of agriculture and, moreover, favourable conditions were created for it.

Seeing through the lawful requirements of social and economic development and practical possibility, President **Kim Il Sung** put forward a new and unique policy on agricultural cooperativization to reorganize the economic forms prior to technical reconstruction.

It was advanced to suit the actual conditions of the country without following any ready-made formulas or foreign experience that agricultural cooperativization should be preceded by technical reconstruction.

It proceeded from the stand that socialist transformation could not be held back when life itself demanded an Immediate reorganization of the outdated relations of production and there were revolutionary forces prepared to carry it out, even if the level of the development of the productive forces and of technology was relatively low.

The dogmatists and factionalist-flunkeys who looked only to others opposed the Party's policy of socialist cooperativization of agriculture, alleging: "the transformation of the relations of production is impossible without socialist industrialization" and "agriculture can not be cooperative without modern machines."

The President categorically rejected all those absurd allegations, which were divorced from reality and actively pushed agricultural cooperativization forward.

The principle of voluntariness was strictly adhered to in cooperativization.

It was a very hard job to lead millions of scattered individual peasants along the road of socialism because they had been accustomed to private ownership and individual economy for ages and differed from one another in their economic conditions.

The problem could not be solved at all without turning agricultural cooperativization into the peasants' own undertaking

and let them join in the movement of their own accord.

The peasants could be made voluntary and active only by demonstrating the advantages of the cooperative economy to them and showing practical examples.

Therefore President **Kim Il Sung** had the experimental stage set for the peasants to accept cooperativization.

Between 1953 and 1954 measures were taken to form a few agricultural cooperatives on an experimental basis first in each county with poor peasants and rural hardcore members who were most active in supporting cooperativization and to consolidate them.

The agricultural cooperative movement was further promoted thanks to the guidance and aid given by the Party and the state.

At last the experimental stage went over to the mass stage.

Now what became more important were the questions of the form the cooperatives should take and the ways the means of production should be amalgamated.

Starting the cooperative movement President **Kim Il Sung** defined the three forms of cooperatives and saw to it that the peasants chose the form they liked according to the actual conditions.

The first form was the permanent mutual aid team in which only work was done in common without pooling land and the farm implements,

The second form was the semi-socialist form in which land was pooled, the work done jointly and income distributed according to the amount of work done and the land contributed,

The third form was the complete socialist form in which land and the basic means of production were pooled and distribution was made only in accordance with the amount of work done.

The President had also the size of the cooperatives decided

rationally and the deviations likely to appear at the mass stage overcome and paid deep attention to their qualitative consolidation in keeping with their quantitative growth.

The stage of completion of the cooperative movement in DPRK started in 1957.

The movement proceeded in an acute class struggle.

A handful of reactionary elements from the first viciously tried to keep the peasants from joining in the cooperatives and committed harmful acts to damage the common property of the cooperatives and set back production.

The vicious scheme of the enemy to obstruct the agricultural cooperative movement, however, was exposed and frustrated in time by the strengthened political work in the countryside, the heightened class consciousness of the peasants and the intensified struggle of the masses against counter-revolutionary acts.

The agricultural cooperative movement advanced rapidly to completion in August 1958.

Under the wise guidance of President **Kim Il Sung** the small peasant farming and capitalist economy which had long been rooted in this country were transformed into the socialist cooperative economy in a matter of only 4-5 years.

B. Along with the agricultural cooperativization, the urban handicraft economy and capitalist trade and industry were successfully transformed along socialist lines.

In order to complete the socialist transformation of the relations of production and firmly establish the socialist system it was necessary not only to cooperativize the individual peasant economy, but to reorganize the urban private handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in urban areas.

The socialist transformation of handicrafts, capitalist trade and

industry in urban areas in DPRK had begun before the war.

The handicraftsmen who had always been faced with bankruptcy and ruin under the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists could develop their economy and improve their livelihood under the people's power after liberation.

But the handicrafts that had originally been backward in technology could not but face a limit in its development. Only on the road of cooperativization, could the handicraftsmen improve their situation.

In 1947 production cooperatives were organized with small scale handicraftsmen.

The cooperativization of handicrafts was pushed ahead in an all-round way after the war and completed smoothly in a short span of time.

The socialist reorganization of capitalist trade and industry was far more difficult and complicated than that of handicrafts.

President **Kim Il Sung** taught that during the period of transition our Party's policy in relation to capitalist trade and industry was to transform them gradually into the socialist economy, utilizing their positive features and controlling their negative ones.

The state allowed the business activities of capitalist traders and manufacturers by law for the first time and, utilizing their positive features, controlled their negative ones.

Due to the war the manufacturers and traders went bankrupt and were reduced nearly to the position of handicraftsmen or small traders.

Such being the situation, they could survive only by pooling their means of production and funds and taking the socialist road.

The transformation of trade and manufacture started with the organization of producers' cooperatives according to their respective

businesses in close combination with the transformation of handicrafts. There were three forms of producers' cooperatives.

The first was the form in which only work was done jointly and the means of products were owned not in common.

The second was the semi-socialist form in which private ownership and common ownership of the means of production coexisted and socialist distribution by the amount of work and contribution was applied simultaneously.

The third was the complete socialist form in which the means of production and fund were owned in common and only socialist distribution was enforced.

In the socialist transformation of private trade and manufacture the transformation of economic forms was closely combined with the transformation of people. As a result, private traders and manufacturers were transformed into socialist working people.

The transformation was promoted as quickly as the days went by and so it was completed on August 1958 simultaneously with the completion of the agricultural cooperative movement. With agricultural cooperativization and the socialist transformation of private trade and manufacture completed, socialist relations of production held undivided sway in DPRK.

As a result, the advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression was established firmly as the Korean people had longed for many years.

Indeed, President **Kim Il Sung** is the ever-victorious iron willed brilliant commander who defeated the two formidable imperialisms of the United States and Japan in one generation and outstanding genius of revolution and construction who brilliantly realized two stages of social revolution, democratic and socialist, while blazing the trail.

….

Throughout his life he visited industrial establishments and rural communities, mountainous districts and fishing villages all over the country from the northernmost area to the military demarcation line at the southernmost area, thereby always finding himself among the people.

In the course of it he gave on-site guidance to more than 20 600 units of political, military, economic, cultural and other fields. The total length of the tour amounted to over 578 000 kilometres or 14.5 rounds of the globe.

During the period he devoted over 2,530 Sundays and holidays and even his birthdays to the development of the country and the welfare of the people.

In this way he carried out in a matter of only 14 years the difficult and enormous tasks of socialist industrialization that had taken other countries a century or more.

3) This Is an Earthly Paradise

From the olden time people aspired for an ideal society free from exploitation and oppression and the distinction between rich and poor. They called such a land Utopia or Arcadia or an earthly paradise.

In such a society all people would live as harmoniously as one family without any worry. That was a mere dream of humankind.

But President **Kim Il Sung** built an earthly paradise on the land of Korea, thereby showing the genuine ideal society to all people of the world.

He worked hard day and night till the last moment of his life to

in build a society the world people wished so ardently.

A. A Country without Unemployment

In the DPRK everybody has a stabilized job.

Already in June 1946 right after liberation this country promulgated the labour law, thereby applying the 8-hour workday, a paid holiday, fair wages, and social insurance to all office and factory workers and providing safe and modern labour conditions to them.

On the basis of the implementation of the labour law and other popular policies the DPRK adopted the socialist labour law in April 1978.

Article 5 of the labour law that was revised repeatedly stipulates as follows:

"Under socialism all working people have the right to work.

In the DPRK unemployment disappeared forever.

All working people choose occupations in accordance with their wishes and abilities and are provided with stabilized jobs und labour conditions by the state."

The stipulation of the law has been materialized to the full.

That's why unemployment does not exist in DPRK.

The state gives all able-bodied people the right to choose occupations in accordance with their wishes and abilities and provides stabilized jobs to them.

Labour of children under 16 is banned.

All the able-bodied citizens were provided with jobs even in the latter half of the 1990s when this country was undergoing the harshest trials.

At that time this country was forced to shut down factories or reduce production due to the imperialist forces' policy to stifle socialism and throw an economic blockade around it and continued

natural disasters.

But this country did not fire workers because of the bankruptcy of enterprises or the curtailment of production.

The state took every possible measure to stabilize the life of workers and, at the same time, encouraged the workers and technicians to display the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude to reconstruct their factories and normalize production.

The state provides jobs not only to healthy people, but disabled ex-servicemen, handicapped and welfare recipients.

The state enables them to work at the sector of light labour with the facilities that are fit for their physical conditions and necessary to the management of their health and improvement of their livelihood.

In DPRK women are given special benefits.

Already in 1946 this country promulgated the law of sex equality to grant the women the same rights with the men's. This country bestows a special treatment to them.

Working hours are shortened for the women workers with several children and nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards and other welfare facilities help the women work without any inconvenience.

The women are disallowed to do toilsome and harmful labour and the mothers with suckling or pregnant women are prohibited from working at night.

Women workers are given maternity leave in addition to regular and additional holidays. In that period they are given temporary subsidies or the average work points.

Home industry work teams and home cooperatives are formed so that women who do not go out to work may join them if the wish.

This country gives not only the right to work, but to rest.

At sanatoria and holiday homes all workers can rest to their hearts' content.

It is natural that because of unemployment DPRK should draw international attention when every country of the world is suffering from unemployment caused by economic crisis.

B. A Country Free from Taxation

Over 40 years ago an event took place in socialist Korea in the east, startling the international community.

On April 1, 1974 DPRK abolished taxation system forever.

The DPRK became the only tax-free country in this planet.

After that the international community came to have a more correct understanding about Korea.

It is firstly the fact that the socialist system of DPRK is the genuine popular system. The abolition of taxation system in DPRK was brought about by the unique socialist system guided by the people-centred Juche idea.

In the past the Korean people had groaned under the heavy load of taxation like other nations.

In particular, Japan's exacting taxation during its military occupation of Korea (1905-1945) gravely threatened the vital rights of Koreans.

To live in a tax-free society was an age-old desire of the Korean people.

Socialist Korea which embodies the desire and requirements of the masses of people in its politics took the abolition of taxation system as one of the most important tasks of the state.

With the country's economic power increased, DPRK lowered taxation systematically. It eliminated agricultural tax in kind between 1964 and 1966 and abolished the taxation system totally in 1974.

In the world today not a few countries advertise themselves as economic power, advanced country and welfare country, but none of them abolished taxation system.

In the developed countries taxation becomes a heavy burden to the people.

It is really surprising that such a taxation system was abolished in DPRK, a small developing country.

After the abolition of taxation system the socialist system of Korea has consistently strengthened its popular character.

Towards the end of the past century socialist market collapsed and the imperialist forces imposed blockade and sanctions on DPRK, creating serious economic obstacle and financial difficulties, but taxation system was not restored.

The free and compulsory education system, free medical service and other socialist policies were enforced without deviation. The state took more measures for the improved livelihood of the people.

The measures for the elderly and handicapped were improved.

More pleasure grounds for the recreation of the people were built on celebrated mountains and sanatoria and holiday homes were reconstructed at hot spring resorts.

Through the most popular policies that were enforced invariably in the most difficult time the Korean people felt a greater pride at the socialist system they chose by themselves.

The tax-free life of over 40 years of the Korean people makes us understand why they do not want to choose any other system than socialism.

Secondly, the independent national economy of DPRK is the economy with an inexhaustible might.

The mighty independent national economy was a material guarantee for socialist Korea to abolish taxation system.

The Korean people built an independent national economy by striving dynamically on the debris after all things were destroyed by a war ignited by the U.S. imperialists (1950-1953).

In DPRK all means of production were owned by the state and social cooperative organizations. That's why along with the development of the economy there was created possibility to compile state budget without tax revenue.

For example, when taxation system was abolished in Korea, the income from the socialist economy took 98.1 % of the revenue of the state budget.

Through the economic situation of Korea at that time we can see how great the might the independent national economy of Korea is.

In 1974 when taxation system was abolished DPRK was pushing ahead with the 4th year assignments of the 6-year plan. In order to fulfil the plan ahead of schedule Korea was conducting large-scale expansion projects of iron and steel plants and mines and new projects.

In March that year DPRK put forward 10 prospective targets in the socialist economic construction including 12 million tons of steel, 100 million tons of coal, 50 billion kWh of electricity, 1 million tons of non-ferrous metals and others.

The universal 11 year compulsory education that had begun to be enforced on a trial basis in 1972 was to be introduced in an all-round way in 1975. A huge amount of funds were needed for the purpose. Just at such a time this country abolished taxation system. It evidently proves the mightiness of the independent national economy of Korea.

Over the recent 10 years there have been completed more than 60 000 capital construction projects. During the period Korea further strengthened its own raw material and power bases to cope with the

increasing economic pressure of the imperialists. The Thaechon area in north-west Korea turned into a large-scale power basis and the Anbyon Youth Power Plant, Orangchon Power Plant No. 1, Samsu Power Plant and other large plants were built.

Many medium power stations were built across the country with a result that their generating capacity doubled.

New coal production bases were commissioned one after another and technical foundations were laid to increase coal production.

Juche-based iron and fertilizer production processes were completed on the basis of domestic fuel, thereby further strengthening the independence of industry.

Vinalon poured like waterfall and land alignment and irrigation canal projects were carried on briskly.

More than 40 years ago Korea abolished taxation system for the first time in the world on the basis of the powerful independent national economy and today it is building a powerful and prosperous nation.

C. A Country of Education

The DPRK is widely known to the world as a country of education.

No other country in the world has so systematized and dense network of education as Korea has.

Literally, all people study and that throughout their lives.

All people from children to grown-ups are enlisted in a certain education system.

Free education in this country draws the attention of the world public.

The free education of Korea is characterized by thoroughgoing free education in which the state bears all expenses for education with responsibility.

This country does not know such words as ‘registration fee’ and ‘tuition fee’.

The state bears even the expenses for experiment and practice, extracurricular activities, study tour and camping. The state also supplies textbooks, reference books and school things at a very low price next to nothing under the state compensation system.

The free education system of Korea covers a very wide and comprehensive object and scope.

Not only the school education for the younger generation, but all forms of social education of studying while working are also free and the state is in charge of the education for cadres and working people.

The state and cooperative organizations pay for the officials and working people who are studying- while- working.

The Grand People’s Study House in Pyongyang and many other libraries and bookshops exist in all areas of the country and the scientific and technical information and service system u. established across the country. They are operated free of charge.

The universal free education was introduced in 1959.

Considering that this country was under the colonial rule of Japan for 40 years till 1945 and underwent severe trials of war, we can know well how great an importance this country attaches to education.

We can also guess how heavy a burden this country had to bear for such an education system in view of the fact that this country abolished taxation system for the first time in the world.

The state entirely bears the immense financial and material investment needed for the construction of schools training of teachers, publication of textbooks, supply of teaching aids and furnishings and management of schools.

Such a perfect free education of Korea was possible! thanks to its guiding idea.

The guiding idea of Korea is the Juche idea that considers man, the popular masses to be the most precious beings in the world.

In Korea the state maintains the principle of taking the full responsibility for the education of people. That's why all members of society in Korea are completely freed from the burden of tuition fees and exercising their rights to education to the full.

At the time of liberation this country had only 12 scholars and technicians. That was all of the national technical personnel. But today it has over 2.1 million intellectuals.

Education is an essential factor that guarantees the progress of society and the future of the nation.

Already in the 1980s all adults in Korea reached the level higher than that of the graduate of secondary school and now many people are receiving higher education.

In August 1998 Korea launched the artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No.1" and in April 2009 "Kwangmyongsong No. 2". Both of them were developed and launched by Korean scientists. It evidently shows how much fruitful is the education of Korea.

D. A Country that Doesn't Know Medical Fee

Few people would believe that there is a country that doesn't know the word of medical fee. In reality, however, there exists such a country.

Korea began to enforce universal free medical care on January 1, 1950 when the country was still engulfed in war. The fact astonished the world public.

Universal free medical care in Korea has deep roots.

In the first half of the 1930s when there was going on the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by President **Kim Il Sung** popular

hospitals were established in guerrilla zones and they treated patients free of charge.

On the basis of that experience Korea introduced free medical service for factory and office workers and their dependents in 1947 after liberation.

The free medical service of Korea is utterly different from the system under which medical rights are realized according to patients' ability to pay or doctor's fee is paid by the state only for some social strata. It also differs from the system of some countries that apply free medical care only to diagnosis and prescription.

The free medical service of Korea is literally complete and universal.

Korea enforces free medical care for all people irrespective of sex, age, residence, occupation, the quantity and quality of labour and income.

Not to speak of diagnosis and prescription, medicine, operation, hospitalization, assistance in childbirth and even travel to sanatoria and living there are free of charge.

In January 2006 Kim Myong Hwa, a woman working at the Pyongyang Sports Team was taken to the Pyongyang University of Medical Sciences as an emergency case. She had been attacked by 4 kinds of diseases coincidently and was to have her legs cut to survive.

In more than 160 days of hospital treatment consultations "I doctors for different purposes were held on 66 occasions. There also proceeded more than 100 experiments and examinations and 3 major operations for surgical treatment. 5 litres of blood were transfused and large quantities of injection of over 30 sorts were applied. Skin grafting took place 3 times, Hundreds of pieces of skin were transplanted from over 120 persons.

Through more than 60 days of treatment for hand function recovery and exercise treatment she became able to walk at last.

After that she recuperated at a sanatorium for over 80 days before returning to her workplace. All of those treatments were free of charge.

Free medical care requires enormous economic and financial guarantee.

In this sense many people wonder how Korea appropriate] funds for public health. Korea appropriates the large sum of money for it from the state budget. The state allots a large sum of expenditure every year for the promotion of the health of the people. The expenditure is increasing every year.

With that expenditure the state builds and manages hospitals and clinics, medical appliances factories and pharmaceutical plants and pays health workers.

The free medical care of Korea is reliably guaranteed by hospitals and clinics built densely across the country from the capital city to provinces, towns, counties and residential quarters and by medical appliances factories, pharmaceutical plants across the country and a large army of physicians and experts trained by medical colleges.

The wish of the people to live without any worry about medical treatment came true admirably in Korea thanks to the perfect free medical service.

The people's desire to live in an ideal society had remained a dream for a long time, but it is now blooming in Korea where people live in happiness without any worry.

President **Kim Il Sung** is a great revolutionary and benevolent father who devoted his whole life for the building of an ideal society and the ultimate victory of socialism.

3. Leading Humankind along the Road of Independence

Water flows downward. When it takes its natural course, water goes smoothly into the sea, or otherwise it would be roaming and flooding about, sweeping away the nearby trees and bushes and scattering and drying itself in the end.

The same is the case with human history. It tends towards a world of independence to suit the essential requirements of man. But, the sufferings and trials of bygone days will repeat themselves if the people are denied correct leadership of a great man. The history of past years blotted with aggression and wars, domination and pillage gives us a clear illustration of this all.

Mankind who had traversed a thorny path of difficulties for thousands of years greeted and hailed President **Kim Il Sung** as they entered the 20th century. It was a great fortune for mankind to hold him in high esteem. They also dedicated many songs in praise of the President.

President **Kim Il Sung** founded the Juche idea, the guiding the idea of the era of Juche; he was the great leader guiding the Korean revolution along the one road of victory and led “unkind along the road of independence with his boundless affection."

Here I would give you a brief account of the devoted efforts and feats of the President as he was leading humanity along the road of independence.

1) Great Efforts for Socialist Movement

The appearance of socialist countries on the globe bridled the imperialists' arbitrariness of dominating the world, while giving fresh spurs to the struggle of popular masses for independence.

Despite all this, the vicious imperialists' pressure and their ideological and cultural infiltration gave rise to various ideological trends within the communist movement and the revisionists, a brainchild of those unsound ideological trends, perpetrated the acts of splitting and estranging the socialist movement.

As a result, the world revolution and the international communist movement had to go through a great deal of difficulties and all kinds of twists and turns.

True communists however carried out their duties splendidly in the struggle to realize the cause of independence of mankind.

In the centre of this great struggle stood President **Kim Il Sung**.

When President **Kim Il Sung** visited China in 1957, Mao Zedong formally suggested that President **Kim Il Sung** take the lead of the international communist movement and labour movement.

Mao Zedong, an elder in age and senior in the record of revolutionary struggle, made such a suggestion because the President had long been enjoying an absolute authority.

Moscow meetings held in November 1957 and in November 1960 adopted a statement and a declaration on revolutionary principles thanks to the energetic activities of President **Kim Il Sung**.

At that time revisionism that emerged within the international communist movement overtly schemed to deviate from the communist movement from revolutionary principles and split and disperse the communist ranks.

With a keen insight into the interior motive of the scheme, the

President waged a principled struggle against the opportunists' erroneous stand and ensured that the statements and declarations should be adopted as a fighting program for victorious anti-imperialist, independence cause.

He also conducted energetic activities to eliminate the difference of views within the international communist movement and strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist forces and the communist and workers' parties.

Holding to independence is a sacred right of all socialist countries and of all communist and workers' parties, a right that no one can ever violate.

Within the socialist forces and the international communist movement there may be a big country and a small country, a big party and a small party, and a party of a long history and a party of short history, but never may there be a party directing and another party submitting to it. Such relations can never be tolerated.

Socialist countries and communist and workers' parties should respect each other's independence and adhere to the principles of independence in their mutual relations.

Laying down the principles of unity and cohesion for socialist forces and the international communist movement, **Kim Il Sung** stressed that they must tell foe from friend, that the enemy must be smashed, and help correct a friend of his mistake, if any, and put him on the right path, by way of criticism.

In the receptions he gave to state heads of socialist countries, leaders of communist and workers' parties, and party and government delegations and prominent figures of various countries, the President would teach them on the need to achieve the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and carry out the struggle against imperialism more vigorously by united strength.

During his historic visits to socialist countries in September 1982 and from May to June 1984, that lasted nearly 50 days, and other visits in October 1980, the President made immortal contributions to strengthening the unity and cohesion of those countries and promoting the cause of independence and the cause of defending world peace.

The period from the end of 1980s to the early 1990s was a period of trials for world revolutionaries who were working to promote the socialist cause.

In many countries, socialism was frustrated, resulting in the revival of capitalism. Synchronizing with this, imperialists and reactionaries talking noisily about the "end of socialism" were engaged in frantic anti-socialism campaign.

In June 1991 President **Kim Il Sung** met Secretary General of Revolutionary Party of Tanzania who was then heading his Party delegation.

The secretary general told the President that he came to Korea to receive President's instructions as his party's leading officials were at a loss to carry on with their activities following the collapse of socialism and revival of capitalism in some countries.

Speaking of the frustration of socialism and revival of capitalism in the former Soviet Union and some other socialist countries in east Europe, the President said that United States had long been pursuing tenaciously since the days of Dulles the strategy of "peaceful transition and that the east European countries, devoid of independent spirit, made revolution on Soviet fashion, and that led to their final destruction.

On the basis of the principle of independence, the President made a concrete analysis of the cause of collapse of socialism in the east European countries and said that the Korean people could firmly

defend socialism upholding the slogan of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy, and self-reliance in national defence.

Listening to the President, the delegation members came to see it clearly that the spirit of independence is the life and soul of a country and nation and of socialism.

The President encouraged countries of the third world continuously to go along the road of independence and the progressive political parties of the world to take themselves always in the offensive never yielding to the temporary setback of socialism

In July 1991 a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by its General Secretary Albaro Kunhal came to Pyongyang to see President **Kim Il Sung**.

At the reception the President explained in simple terms the inevitability of the ruin of capitalism and of the victory of socialism by enumerating examples.

The President met the delegation again the next day. He said that the east Europeans came to realize that they were in the wrong, and that all of us should help them, find out in them anything good however small it might be, and encourage them to rise to their feet. The President heartily called for concerted efforts in the campaign to rebuild the communist parties.

In April 1992 delegations and delegates of 70 communist and workers' parties and political party leaders striving for socialism came to Pyongyang to take part in the functions marking the 80th birthday of President **Kim Il Sung**. They adopted the Pyongyang Declaration, a historic declaration entitled "Defend and advance the cause of socialism".

As soon as the declaration was published, the progressive political parties and people highly praised it and gave it an absolute

support and sympathy, describing it as “a joint fighting program of the revolutionary parties striving for socialism” and “a great communist manifesto of the present times” and “a banner of unity and cohesion of the international communist movement”.

Seventy political parties signed the Pyongyang Declaration at the time when it was adopted. One month later the figure grew to 90, 3 months later, it grew to 120, a year later it was more than 170, and by December 2009 the figure was well over 270. The Pyongyang Declaration reaffirmed the will and aspiration of the world progressive parties and people to build socialism and demonstrated to the world that there was a powerful force striving for socialism existing actually and that it is only the socialist society that represents the future.

In the critical period that saw the frustration of socialism, the President brightened a straight road for the world progressives to wage a vigorous campaign to rebuild socialism under the banner of independence. The President also brought hundreds of million people of the world to see clearly the cause of collapse of socialist system and draw lessons there from, thus inspiring them powerfully onto the road of rebuilding socialism. All this is an immortal exploit made by President **Kim Il Sung** for socialist, communist movement and for the development of world revolution.

2) For an Independent New Asia

In the fall of last century, many foretellers of the world predicted that the 21st century would be an era of Asia and some others said it would be an era of the Pacific.

Probably, their prediction was based on the vast potentiality for economic growth latent in Asia and the people in Asia entering a new stage of development.

Therefore, how to develop Asia in the new century was one of the problems drawing the attention of many people.

President **Kim Il Sung** tackled most correctly this problem, too, in conformity with the requirements for world wide cause of independence.

Towards the end of March 1992, the chief of the editorial board of the Japanese paper Asahi Shimbun visited the DPRK. In his talk with the Japanese visitor President **Kim Il Sung** said it was the common desire of the Asian people to build an independent, peaceful, prospering new Asia. He also said that the Asians must, first of all, make their continent an independent one if they wanted to contribute to realizing the common cause of human kind to build a new world cleared of domination and subjugation, of aggression and war.

The President also stressed the need to remove the aggressive military and nuclear bases threatening Asian peace and security, to discard the old orders made to benefit the imperialists and reject the imperialist domination and intervention of all forms.

The President continued, now the U.S. imperialists built military bases in many places of Korean peninsula, stationed tens of thousand strong armed forces of their own, and brought in a large amount of nuclear weapons, thus turning Korean peninsula into the most dangerous nuclear base.

The U.S. imperialists set up in many parts of Japan aggressive military and nuclear bases, constantly menacing the people of Korea and the rest of Asia.

To build an independent, prospering new Asia, they should closely cooperate with each other, regardless of differences in ideology, system and religious belief. They should also not tolerate the intervention and arbitrariness of imperialism, and hold fast to their independent stand.

What is of particular importance here is to ensure Japan's independence.

It will be also conducive to strengthening the ties of friendship, and furthermore, to maintaining peace in Asia.

The Americans never take a direct part in war in Asia. They just instigate others to provoke wars. Therefore, it is important above all to keep Japan out of U.S. control and make it act independently.

Making Japan independent is advantageous for Japan itself.

About this President explained on many occasions to some Japanese public figures. The following are a gist of what he said.

Japan is working feverishly to make the country, not only an economic power but also a political and military power. More, following the U.S. policy of war and aggression, Japan is partaking in U.S. "star war program", but it will get nothing from there. Japan brings in almost all the raw materials from the developing countries but if it continues to go on with its headlong race to militarization, Japan will not get any raw material from those countries. If Japan should become a military power, those countries will fear and refute Japan. Then, chimneys of Japanese factories will stop vomiting smoke. Therefore, it would be better for Japan to remain a mere economic power so as to maintain good relations with other Asian countries. Japan can make its economic progress if it contributes to making a new international economic order by fairly increasing the prices of raw materials and lowering the prices of commodities.

The President also said all Asian countries on the principle of genuine independence, equality and mutual benefit, must respect each other and learn from each other and unite solidly and cooperate closely for their common cause.

The President said among Asian countries some were developed and others not, some were rich in natural resources and others not so,

but each of them could make its own peculiar contribution to building a new Asia because they were all independent countries, therefore, it was important for them to achieve a true cohesion and cooperate with each other without any self-interest.

The idea of the President was that Asian problems should be solved by the concerted efforts of the Asians themselves in conformity with their common interests and requirements, without any outside control and interference, because the Asians are the masters of Asia.

The same thing can be said about nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

This is an issue that occurred with the U.S. introduction of nuclear weapons into Korean peninsula. The Government of our Republic has been consistent in its stand that the Korean Peninsula must be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Of this the world knows well.

However, with a noisy claim for nuclear inspection on Korea, the U.S. tried to stifle the Korean way of socialism. Japan was also dancing to the same tune, acting contrary to the interest of her people. It only served to reveal that Japan **WON** not an independent country

The idea of the President about the construction of a new Asia, independent, peaceful and prospering, free from domination and subjugation and from aggression and war was a reflection of the desire and aspiration of humankind. That is why the idea serves as a force of inspiration for the Asian people now on their way to build a new life.

The people of Asia will certainly build a new Asia, independent, peaceful and prospering, as desired by the President in his life.

3) Lofty Sense of International Obligation

President **Kim Il Sung** bestowed all his favours on those who shared his idea for building an independent world, no matter where they may live, whatever their political views and religious beliefs, and whatever the colours of their faces.

The President said that the most important thing in modern history was to hold high the banner of anti-imperialism in order to make the whole world independent.

When the U.S. imperialists started the aggressive was against Vietnam by provoking the "Bac Bo Gulf Incident" in 1964, the President called upon the socialist countries to give Vietnam an international assistance before any one else.

He actively supported the Vietnamese people in their struggle, while giving Vietnam military, economic and all other possible aid.

While the war was in all its fury, the President, looking into the post war rebuilding and construction, admitted many Vietnamese students into Korean universities and colleges so that they should play their role in post war reconstruction. Busy as he was, the President found time to visit the Vietnamese students and gave teachings that might serve as a guide in their life and study. He indeed showed them infinite concern.

The President's lofty sense of obligation to give material and moral support to the peoples of the world fighting for independence found its expression in Africa, too.

Korea is a divided country, where armed clashes might occur at any moment. It was therefore difficult to give any aide to other countries.

The President said though we are difficult in that circumstance, we should help the people fighting against imperialism. He sent

technical delegations to the developing countries in Africa and machine equipment and food, too.

In March 1975 son of prime minister of Sri Lanka came for a visit to Korea. The President met him and learned that Sri Lanka, though abundant in water resources, could not lift water to wet the paddies, and had to purchase rice from abroad at the risk of running into debt.

The President advised him that they had better learn from Korea's experience in irrigation projects, promising him that we would send more than 100 tractors and pumping machines and vinyl pipes with a total length of 50 000 meters.

When Cuba won independence putting an end to over 50 year long U.S. colonial rule and had been defending and advancing socialism in more than 30 years of besiege, the President said there was no one else but we should help Cuba and he did all he could.

The story of the President's close ties of friendship still moves the world people. He regarded the Cambodian king a close friend and a fighter-in-arms invariably for thirty years, regardless of whatever he was-head of state or a common person.

During his visit to Indonesia in April 1965, the President met Sihanouk for the first time.

Hearing that the Cambodian king was coming to attend the celebrations of the 10^{th} anniversary of the Bandung conference in Indonesia, the President went out to the airport to meet the king, out of the diplomatic practice. The President to said it seemed we were old friends, though it was the first time we saw each other. The President said warmly that they should be good friends for all time.

Not long after that, the Cambodian king visited Korea and met the President.

The President solved all the problems he brought out.

The king made his anti-imperialist, independent stand ever more clearly to repay the feeling of friendship and the deep trust of the President.

But misfortunes befell the king.

The U.S. imperialists felt antagonism against the king. They egged on some pro-American elements within the government to stage a coup in March 1970 while the king was on his foreign tour.

As he was no longer head of state, many persons former on good terms with him abandoned or betrayed him, or just kept an arm's length with him.

In those days of his misfortunes, it was only the President that came out to his aid. The President treated the king a head of state, as a friend, and as a brother.

Although he was out of his throne, the President said, we were still good friends and therefore we should support him. The President each time the king visited Korea treated the king as kindly as before, as head of state of Cambodia.

Feeling somewhat awkward and bewildered, the king couldn't say anything. The President, however, comforted him saying: We are kin brothers, fighters-in-arms, comrades and friends. Make yourself at home. In the future, too, we'll highly appreciate and absolutely support all your policies and your anti-imperialist fighting spirit.

Every time the royal family members visited Korea, the President received them with loving care and presented them with valuable gifts. On the 40th anniversary of the king's wedding and the 70th anniversary of his birth, the President gave the king a great hospitality by sending him precious gifts.

Once the king said to the President:

"I have no brother of my own, so I don't know what love of a real brother is. The respected and beloved Leader, your love and concern

make me feel a real kindred love. I think Your Excellency is my real brother. I say it from the bottom of my heart."

The sense of international obligations of the President and his love for his close friends never changed even after the death of some of those friends.

One of such examples was Jenaro Carnero Cheka, former secretary general of Latin American Journalists Union.

Towards the end of his life Cheka came in contact with the idea of Juche. He accepted the idea as his own faith without any hesitation and lived the rest of his life as a fervent advocate and as an active propagandist of the Juche idea.

The President would call him one of his nearest friends. He found much time to meet Cheka whenever he visited Korea and gave valuable teaching so that he should play his role to the full as a penman, of the Juche age, while paying a great concern about Cheka's health.

When the sad news came in November 1980 that Cheka died of an incurable disease, the President felt his heart bleeding, saying he lost a good friend and sent a message of condolences to Cheka's widowed wife. And in April 1982 the President called Cheka's family to Pyongyang. When the family came to Pyongyang, the President gave them a warm reception and posed for photographs with them. Once again expressing a deep regret over the death of Cheka, the President highly praised Cheka as a good fighter in Latin America who fought for independence and world peace. At a dinner he gave in their honour the President said warmly that Mr. Cheka was a good fighter-in-arms, a comrade and a brother.

The President's love moved all the family to tears. Before the President they all swore to carry out the work that Cheka left unfinished.

Carried away by the lofty sense of internationalist duties, one of the born characters of the President, the progressives and popular masses of the five continents are confidently following along the road of independence against imperialism.

President **Kim Il Sung** founded the immortal Juche idea, ushering in the new era of independence; he made great contributions to world revolution involving various fields by mapping out the outstanding strategy of anti-imperialist struggle, ways for the development of non-aligned movement and for creating new international orders.

For the unity and strengthening of the anti-imperialist forces, the President made more than 50 foreign tours which covered over 80 countries, the total length of the route of his foreign tour reaching 520 000 km.

The shining achievements President **Kim Il Sung** has made for the anti-imperialist, independent cause are of great historic signify-cance for all ages to come. He is indeed and outstanding leader of human kind, an elder statesman of the world.

4. Man of All Fine Characters

History has recorded many illustrious men. Among them are men of philosophical genius, men of genius in invention, men of literary genius, men of genius in commanding art, so on and so forth. President **Kim Il Sung**, however, was a man of genius in all fields, such as in ideas and politics, in creation and art of leadership. He made many new achievements, never done by any of his predecessors in human history. He was also a man of most simple and common characters hardly found in any great main history.

1) “The people are my God”

This conception ran through all his life. Guided by his motto, “The people are my God”, he served the popular masses and carried out the revolution relying on the popular masses.

The whole of his life was devoted to the people. For him the people were his God. So from the early days of his revolutionary struggle, he learned from people who were his teachers and went among the people to gain strength and courage and confirm his faith.

For him the happiest occasion in life was when he found himself among the people and he himself found among them good people with whom to talk about the country’s situation, livelihood of the people and the future of the country.

In his eyes there was nothing more precious than the people for whom he spared nothing.

In September 1964 he went up the hillock of Osudok on the north-western tip of the country, he learned that the local people had been having a hard time of it for the shortage of drinking water. He said to the accompanying officials that they should find a way to tackle the problem of drinking water.

One of those accompanying the President made it so bold is to suggest that pumping up water from the nearby streamlet would solve the problem. No, the President rejected, saying the local people wanted to drink water from the Amnok River.

That was how a big project, to use the expression of some people a "miscalculated" project, started. This was a project to draw water from the Amnok River to Osudok hillock, more than km in distance, then to send water again to local living quarters through cast iron pipes with a total length of over 15 km.

The President admonished one of the accompanying officials who asserted that it was a miscalculated project

Every passing day of the President's great life produced stories of his love and concern for the people.

His painstaking work for greater happiness of the people had continued to the last few days of his great life. His last but one day heard his voice teaching how to improve the people's standard of living and his voice requesting to provide the school children with fine uniforms.

Of all love, love for the rising generation must be most devoted and positive love, and it must be purest and most beautiful hymn one can dedicate to humanity, said the President. He showed all his love and concern for the children, regarding them as kings of the country.

In the difficult days of the anti-Japanese struggle, his mother gave him 20 won in the then currency, which he spent to get new clothes for the children in the guerrilla base. This story is known widely to the world.

The General's mother had given him the money one day, saying a man must carry about some money for emergency use.

He had kept the money as dearly as talisman. He wanted to keep it as a token of his mother's eternal love.

But finally he decided to use the money for the children. Looking into the future of liberated country, he said then we should enforce a system to provide children with clothes at state expense.

His great idea was put into reality from the latter half of the 1950s despite that the country was still in great difficulties. The school children in this country have since then been provided! with uniforms from the state, free of charge.

Some of the foreign visitors would ask the President that the state might have to suffer losses while providing school uniforms for so many children and how the state was going to make up for the losses.

The President said to them it was not a loss that the state had to suffer for the sake of the people, the more the expenses disbursed for the welfare of the people, the greater happiness our Party would feel and the greater the losses it suffered for the rising generation, the greater satisfaction the; state would feel.

It happened in October 1976.

Back from his guidance tour on the western coast of the country, the President asked some leading officials of the Party and state if it was possible to provide new school uniforms to the children. At that time, both the political and economic situation of the country was very hard.

None of the officials could give him any prompt answer then and there.

At the moment it was Leader **Kim Jong Il** who came out with a bright idea. He suggested that the Party had some fund enough to provide uniforms and school things for the children.

The President was very glad to hear it. He said though it was the money the Party had earned he would agree to use it fur the people, totally agree to use the money for the children.

He worked tirelessly for the happiness of the people and shared sweets and bitters with the people. Such being the President, he would first think of the people whenever he happened to have anything best and finest.

During the days of war, bearing all its heavy burdens, he led his people all along the road of shining victory. In those trying days, he could still find time to raise chickens and fishes for experimental purposes. The examples of this kind can never be found in any other state leaders.

It was Sunday.

The President called some officials early in the morning to join him in looking round the western shore area.

Some officials tried to persuade him to start off in the afternoon so that he could have a rest in the morning.

The President asked the official if he had ever seen him resting at home on Sundays. Other times, the President said, lie failed to go out so often as he was so busy. He said he would like to go out not far away and meet some people. That would be his best Sunday and best holiday, the President said.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class has been lasting for well over a century now, but no leader| has created such a brilliant example as President **Kim Il Sung** did, an example of most devoted service to the people while on his on-scene guidance tour to the very last day of his life.

The whole life of President **Kim Il Sung** was run through with his on-scene guidance tours.

Aboard the train going among the people the President started his revolutionary activities and among the people he continued with revolutionary work and among the people hi summed up his glorious work.

He is the genuine, great leader of the people.

2) Noble Personality

The President always looked after the livelihood of the people with the feeling of real father. He would gently decline anything offered for his health and safety when he thought it might be a burden to the people. A simple life was what he preferred to live all the time.

It happened in early May 1992.

His schedule that day was to give on-scene guidance to a place in Kaesong City. It was a tight schedule to finish his work there in a day. So he started off at 5:30 in the morning.

After all he and his party missed the breakfast. By 7 o'clock in the morning they got to a point 14 km off the city.

The President told the driver to pull up the car. Pointing to a small plot of lawn by the road, the President said they'd better have breakfast there.

It was a surprise for the accompanying officials because they had planned to have breakfast in Kaesong. None of them had in fact prepared it.

The President said he had some one prepared breakfast boxes for each of them. As the boxes were shared out, he said the breakfast of this kind would belittle the burden of the local people and save time for us too. A few kinds of green dishes were all there in the boxed.

It took them only 15 minutes to finish the breakfast. Soon the cars got moving to the destination.

It was a thing of frequent occurrence during his guidance tour of many parts of the country. Each time the sole concern of the President was not to trouble the people. And in this respect he set fine examples to the leading officials.

During his local guidance tour, the President would take his meals either on the riverside and on the lawns by the hillside just to lighten the burden of the people. Listening to stories like this, people were often moved to tears.

The problem of footwear has been a perpetual problem since men started walking on two legs.

According to some statistics of UN Health Organization, a man walks some 402 000 km in his lifetime. It means that a main goes round the earth ten times in his lifetime. It is therefore very important to produce comfortable, durable and nice-looking shoes in larger quantities.

It happened early in January 1970.

Officials found that the President's shoes looked quite worn out. Greeting the New Year, they presented a new pair of shoes to the President.

There was a look of surprise in his eyes as he said to the following effect: Shoes I'm wearing now is still new and in it my feet are comfortable, too. I would like to wear it longer, only change the inner layer of the leather. Repair shoes once in a while, and you will feel your feet more comfortable and shoes would turn out to be more durable. Take away the new shoes and get the present one fixed for me.

Officials were all moved by his simplicity in life.

Stories of this kind had happened many times before.

During his local guidance tour, one of his suite felt his heart rending to find the worn out shoes of the President.

Of course his shoes could not stand so much walking. He would often walk along stony paths of rugged hillside villages, on the muddy roads in tidelands, on the roads of factory compounds and

along the ridges of farm fields. Now, his shoes, particularly, the inner layers were worn out and in some spots they were torn off.

The official suggested changing his shoes for new ones. The President, however, declined, saying they were still wearable only if the inner layer were changed.

For the people to live well off, without any worries about food and clothing, the President would be glad to do all he could, but for himself he just prefer to live a simple and frugal life.

An official once suggested that he had been wearing the clothes so long that he had to change for the new. “No,” the President refused saying “You want to make me a “king”. We should always share sweets and bitters with the people. It must make it a rule to spare and economize everything. That is the only way for to add to the livelihood of the nation and to the living of the people.

He would wear clothes for long time by mending them frequently.

The President’s popular characters and noble traits produced many legend-like stories and they are told all round Korea. Such stories are too many to write all.

The President **Kim Il Sung** was the most outstanding political veteran of the present times who was leading the Korean and world revolutions, but he himself was living a most simple and frugal life all through his life.

3) In Front of Mementoes of Great Man

It is said from olden times when a coffin is taken out all precious belongings of the deceased would leave with the coffin. And perhaps that gave rise to so many strange stories about the discovery of so much wonderful treasure from ancient tombs.

What was carried with the coffin of the late President and what were the valuables he cherished most in his lifetime?

After the President passed away, leader **Kim Jong Il** and some leading officials entered his office room.

They found no change in there.

The book he had been reading, calendar, copy papers and ink-pots were there as they had been.

The daily calendar was left open, where the President had turned before setting out for on-scene guidance. And the armchair was where it had been put, only without the President sitting in.

The Mokran TV set at one corner of the room drew the attention of the officials.

It was an outdated TV set.

With the years going by, many types of TV sets were turned out.

Whenever there were innovations, he saw to it that the newest TV sets should be provided to the people whatever the cost they were.

But the President himself never changed his TV set. He wore his old slippers as long as his last day of life.

It is said in his middle school days, a pair of sports shoes was enough for him to wear for a few years. Out in the suburbs of the city, he would go on barefoot because he knew his mother had bought him the shoes with the money she had lived penny by penny.

Thinking of his mother's love and of his hard-working people, he tried to wear even a pair of slippers as long as he could, though he was the President of a country then.

There was also a small safe in his office room.

In there was a photograph he had taken shoulder to shoulder with an anti-Japanese veteran Kim Chaek some 4o years before and a letter sent to him jointly by Kim Chaek and another anti-Japanese fighter.

The edge of the photo fluffed much as if the President had looked at it hundreds of times, whenever happy or sad whenever he felt exhausted and whenever he came to mist those fallen comrades. Thousands of thoughts must have flashed across his mind then.

There was neither a penny nor any sheet of secret document in the safe. But the President cherished it so much.

The President dedicated his all to the people.

He left Mangyongdae, the home of his birth, at the tender age of 13 to regain his country. All he carried about him were two pairs of straw sandals. That marked the beginning of his long, long march of revolution full of storms and stresses. He regained the country and gave all that was priceless to his people. Then quietly he bid his people eternal farewell.

There was not a penny in the safe, but the safe is a witness of history telling of the great President's love for his comrades; it is a relic of priceless value handed down to the people.

The President had led a frugal life to the last day of his life while devoting his all to making his country strong and wealthy and his people happy.

Now, here is another story.

It was November 16, 1993. The President received a saving's. To his surprise he found a big sum of money was registered as a deposit.

The fact was that, the farmers of Wonhwa-ri Co-op Farm in Pyongwan County, South Phyongan Province, put aside his share of distribution every year over the past ten years.

It happened in the spring 1952 when the Korean war was still in its fury that the President had his first contact with the farmers there.

He got to the village early in the morning. At the yard of a farm house he waited for the day to break.

For fear that he should wake up the host from a sound sleep, he sat quietly on a sheaf of rice, wet in frost, was talking in whisper with members of his suite. As soon as the day broke the host came out to the yard. The President spoke to him that they'd come for spring sowing and went out to the fields with the farmers going for plowing.

The President spent the whole day, working with the farmers, sowing seeds and applying compost.

He got to the village early in the morning. At the yard of a farm house he waited for the day to break.

For fear that he should wake up the host from a sound sleep, he sat quietly on a sheaf of rice, wet in frost, was talking in whisper with members of his suite. As soon as the day broke the host came out to the yard. The President spoke to him that they'd come for spring sowing and went out to the fields with the farmers going for plowing.

The President spent the whole day, working with the farmers, sowing seeds and applying compost.

That day he said to the farmers that there was a great deal of work the farmers had to do but they could do it by collective efforts if they were organized into a co-op farm and that it was the co-op farm that could bring about a radical change in the farmers' livelihood. That was his prospective plan for co-operativization of agriculture in Korea.

In the post war years, socialist agricultural co-operation was in full swing. In November 1955 a co-op farm was organized in Wonhwa-ri, too. One day the President came to the village and asked that he should be listed as the first member of the co-op farm.

For nearly 40 years since then the President would come in the farm often, discussed with farmers problems concerning the farm work, sent them agro-technical books kept on his bookshelf and frequently called in managerial officials of the farm to get himself

acquainted with farming conditions and livelihood of the farmers to tackle difficult problems they were facing.

The President's share of distribution by 1982 reached 500 tons in grain. At the unanimous will of the farmers, a savings was made to count all his share of distribution in cash.

The co-op farmers handed the President the total sum of money accumulated for the past ten years since 1983.

With deep emotion the President recalled that he was registered as an honorary member of the farm after the war and it was ten years now since **Kim Jong Il**, too, became an honorary member of the farm Looking at the savings, the President exclaimed that he was a rich man, too, with 100 000 won in his possession. He said he should do something to repay for the farmers by sending some tractors, trucks and farm machines.

Calculating the prices of the tractors, trailers and trucks, he found that the money in the savings was 1 800 won short of the needed amount. He asked one of the officials to fill up the shortage and he would pay off the debt the following year.

Hearing the President, the official was moved too much to utter a word. All he could say to the President a while later was "Please, don't worry about the lacking money".

A total of 22 tractors, trailers and trucks were sent to the farm.

But that was the last account settlement the farm made for the President. No one could even dream of it. The President passed away.

The President's last gifts engraved deep in the hearts of the people a great image of the great man.

Precious gifts including various kinds of tonics were sent to the President from all corners of the country wishing him a long life in good health and revolutionary peoples and progressives, party and state leaders of the five continents also sent valuable gifts, a total of

70 000 items, to the President.

Never did the President, however, keep any items of the gift in hand, nor used any of them for his personal purpose.

He sent various kinds of tonics to his revolutionary fighters and sick persons and other gifts to where they were in need. He also saw to it that all the gifts sent to him from various countries of the world should be kept at the International Friendship Exhibition House as National treasure.

President **Kim Il Sung** was infinitely kind, upright, honest und modest both in revolutionary activities and in private life. He was a great man indeed.

President **Kim Il Sung** with his noble traits will be attracting more and more people throughout the world.

Chapter 2

Weight of the Globe and Kim Il Sung

President **Kim Il Sung** is the greatest of great men who was born for the people and devoted his all for their welfare regarding them as his God. Being such a man, he burnt himself solely for the freedom and happiness of the people aboard the "people-bound train" throughout his life, regarding the people as his God for a long time since he set out on the road of revolution in his teens until he was in his eighties.

1. Till the Last Moment of His Life

In the world there were leaders of the working class who fought to free the exploited and oppressed people from the chains of capital and provide them with freedom and happiness. But the world does not know a leader who burnt himself throughout his life for the people and died in his office with so ardent a love for them as President **Kim Il Sung** did. As he was such a great man as being unprecedented in the history of any countries and ages, he devoted even his last beating of his heart to the times and revolution and for the country and people. Here I would like to introduce only some of his revolutionary activities in the last days of his life.

1) Benefactor to the National History of 5000 years

The Korean nation boasts of its 5000-year long history. Bu the history was seriously distorted by wrong description o traitorous historians and by vicious moves of the Japanese imperialists.

As a result, ancient Koreans told only legends about King Tangun, the father of their nation, regarding him as a mythological being. They could not correctly confirm the founding year of Ancient Korea and Koguryo, and did not keep the tomb of the founder Kings properly

President **Kim Il Sung** always worried about it and availed himself of every possible opportunity to stress this problem before the officials concerned and intensified its study himself in different aspects.

Of course, it was not an easy task to be done overnight to straighten up the history distorted for a long time. Moreover, he was always busy leading the revolution and construction as a whole.

But he worked heart and soul and made painstaking efforts and completely solved the issue before his great heart stopped heating.

President **Kim Il Sung** regarded it as the most urgent task in straightening up the 5,000-year long history of the nation to confirm the issue of the father of the nation and paid deep attention to it throughout his life.

Since long ago he instructed historians and officials concerned on many occasions to make clear the issues of Ancient Korea, the first state of the nation and its founder Tangun.

He said to the officials: Ancient Korea existed for a long time in a vast territory. But there are few historical records on Ancient Korea and not many historical remains and relics of that time were unearthed. When remains and relics of Ancient Korea are discovered, its founding year and the course of its development can be confirmed specifically.

President **Kim Il Sung** stressed the need to concentrate efforts on the uncovering of remains and relics of the time of Ancient Korea.

He said it is not easy to unearth the remains and relics of Ancient Korea as a long time passed since its existence, but tombs of Ancient Korea may remain, so though the remains and relics can not be found, tombs can be discovered.

There are many ancient tombs in Pyongyang and South Phyongan Province among which there may be tombs of Ancient Korea.

Later, too, busy as he was, he made a deep study of the materials on Tangun in different aspects perusing many history books and documents, and even magazines of more than 70 years ago.

He took measures to survey the remains and relics of Tangun across the country, telling officials and scholars mythological stories of Tangun and interesting stories on the history of the remains.

In September 1992, he read materials on the remains of Tangun submitted by the Scientific Survey Team of the Academy of Social Sciences of Korea and gave a task to find out all remains and relics associated with Tangun and clearly ascertain them.

In the course of deepening researches, the historians paid attention to the mausoleum of King Tangun in Kangdong County not far from Pyongyang, the capital.

It had been told for a long time through historical records that the mausoleum of Tangun is in Kangdong County and from olden times many people assembled there from different parts of the country, and burning incense, held memorial services every year on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Tangun according to the customs of Korea. But as they considered Tangun as a mythological being, none of them paid attention to the mausoleum until that time. Though late, the historians reported the fact to President **Kim Il Sung**.

He could not understand why historians ignored that many people assembled there for memorial service even when the Japanese

imperialists occupied Korea, and did not do any survey until that time as others considered it as a legend.

On the morning of January 8, 1993, President **Kim Il Sung** wanted an official and asked him to go and see the mausoleum of Tangun and gave specific tasks.

Having familiarized himself with the situation through the official who had looked round the mausoleum, he gave a task to unearth it immediately.

One month after the start of the unearthing of the mausoleum of Tangun the scholars found out an interesting fact. They found in it human bones and pieces of a gilt crown of King.

Nobody believed that such remains would be found in the mausoleum of Tangun who was considered as a mythological being.

Reported of the fact, President **Kim Il Sung** was surprised and saw to it that the date of the human bones should be scientifically ascertained.

The date was measured 24 times with latest measuring devices and using ultra-modern technology, with the result that a surprising fact was confirmed that the bones dated back 5 011 years.

The news greatly excited the Korean nation. All Koreans including the ones in abroad felt the pride of a resourceful nation that had built the first country in the east.

Great response was evoked in China, Japan and other neighbouring countries concerning the discovery of the remains of King Tangun in his mausoleum.

President **Kim Il Sung** called a consultative meeting of officials and historians on September 25, 1993. He said it is very significant in the history of our nation that Tangun who was told only in legend was confirmed to be a real being 5 000 years ago, we do not know for how many years Tangun lived actually but it was confirmed that his

bones dated back to 5011 years ago and thus it has become clear that Korea is an advanced civilized country with a 5 000-year long history and culture, and it has been confirmed that ancient Koreans lived in this land since long ago, that through the uncovering of the mausoleum of King Tangun the Korean people found the father of the nation and that they are a homogeneous nation with Tangun as the father.

Indeed, the discovery of the mausoleum of King Tangun and finding of his remains were a great victory of archaeology of Korea and a great pride of the Korean nation.

President **Kim Il Sung** visited the ancient mausoleum of King Tangun on September 27, 1993.

It was the Mausoleum of Tangun who was born in Pyongyang more than 5 000 years ago, became King and founded Ancient Joson with Pyongyang as the capital, demonstrated his dignity and was buried there after his death.

Since then, the Mausoleum of Tangun was handed down for thousands of years as the mausoleum of the father of the Korean nation, but looked desolate as it was not taken care of but weathered in rain and wind of the times.

President **Kim Il Sung** said, he thought the Mausoleum of Tangun would be majestic, but actually too small, that he thought something had been built in the 500 years of feudal Joson dynasty, but nothing had been done, that the feudal rulers recited only poems without building up even the tomb of the father of the nation and at last were deprived of the country.

He watched the bones of King Tangun and his queen and showed specific ways to reconstruct the Mausoleum of Tangun.

After looking round the mausoleum, he said the present site of the Mausoleum of Tangun was not good, he had seen a good site, and

took officials to a hill at the foot of Mt. Taebak mid fixed an excellent place as the new site of the mausoleum.

President **Kim Il Sung** gave important instructions on the orientation of the reconstruction of the Mausoleum of Tangun on October 20, 1993.

After the start of the reconstruction project, he often got familiar with the progress of the project and solved knotty problems in time. He specifically examined and endorsed the final general plan of the mausoleum of Tangun. It was two days before his demise.

Some months after the ground-breaking, the mausoleum of King Tangun began to take magnificent shape on a once quiet hill.

But the heart of President **Kim Il Sung** stopped beating, who made so painstaking efforts to rebuild the Mausoleum of Tangun magnificently and demonstrate the wisdom and dignity of the nation to the whole world.

Though the whole country was writhing in sorrow the reconstruction of the mausoleum of Tangun continued to make progress.

True to the lofty intention of President **Kim Il Sung**, leader **Kim Jong Il** personally guided the project of the Mausoleum of Tangun.

Amid ardent longing for President **Kim Il Sung** the reconstructed Mausoleum of Tangun was inaugurated with a grand ceremony on October 11, 1994.

The 22-metre high pyramid-shaped stone mausoleum, whose side at the bottom is 50 metres long, is standing on a 45-hectare area. Standing before it is a Monument to the Reconstruction of the Mausoleum of King Tangun telling the generation to come of the feats of President **Kim Il Sung** who found out and honoured the father of the nation.

The working people of the DPRK, and compatriots from abroad present at the inaugural ceremony all shed warm tears with

sorrow over the absence of the great President who had made great efforts to rebuild the mausoleum so wonderfully.

Some time later on October 29, **Kim Jong Il** visited the rebuilt mausoleum of Tangun.

He said as President **Kim Il Sung** found out Tangun, the father of the nation and had the Mausoleum of Tangun rebuilt so wonderfully, the time-honoured history and resources of the nation can be carried forward generation after generation, and that it is a great happiness and historic event of the nation.

Indeed, President **Kim Il Sung** was the father of the Korean nation who, with his uncommon wisdom and energetic pursuit had mythological Tangun confirmed as the father of the nation and had the Mausoleum of Tangun forgotten in the lapse of the times excellently rebuilt as the mausoleum of the nation's founder, before passing away.

The Mausoleum of Tangun at the foot of Mt Taebak in Munhung-ri, Kangdong County in the suburbs of Pyongyang is drawing an endless procession of Koreans, fellow countrymen from abroad and foreign friends visiting Korea.

One of the important merits of President **Kim Il Sung** for the perfect formulation of the 5 000-year long history of the nation is the straightening of the 1 000-year long history of Koguryo, the first feudal Joson dynasty.

Koguryo was a great powerful country in the east renowned as the most powerful country in the history of Korea.

Koguryo was the first to turn from a slave state to a feudal state. It played the role of a firm bastion that defeated foreign invaders tens of

times and defended the territory and nation on a nation-wide scale. In the 6th century it was a big power occupying a vast territory more than 1 500 km from east to west, over 1 000 km from north to south and was nearly accomplishing the cause of territorial unification.

The resourceful and brave people of Koguryo well-versed in martial art, had high national pride without flunkeyism and exerted a great influence on neighbouring countries in the aspect of economic and cultural development.

But because of long-time flunkeyism and national nihilism of incompetent feudal rulers the proud history of Koguryo was considerably distorted and discoloured.

It was a task of historians to straighten up the wrong, but President **Kim Il Sung** did not leave the task only to them.

First of all, he paid deep attention to the confirmation of the correct founding year of Koguryo.

Ancient history books of Korea wrote that Koguryo was founded in 37 B.C. as people of other countries had reduced the history of Koguryo.

After liberation of Korea in 1945, Korean historians had to put it to right on a Juche-oriented stand, but wrote history book describing that Koguryo was founded in the early 1st century B.C. on the basis of the books written by flunkeys.

President **Kim Il Sung** could not follow their view.

In order to confirm the founding year of Koguryo hidden in the moss of history, he repeated study, reading history books of other countries, too, whenever he found time.

In the course, he had learned a precious fact that when Chen Dynasty of China was building the Great Wall, there was a country called Koguryo in northeast China.

Chen dynasty was a feudal state that existed between 221 and 206 B.C.

As Koguryo existed when Chen dynasty was building the Great Wall, Koguryo had to be founded not in the 1st century B.C. but in the 3rd century B.C.

President **Kim Il Sung** who had got the precious historical materials in the concluding years of his life through his painstaking efforts, gave the materials to the historians and told them to confirm scientifically the founding year of Koguryo through accelerated research.

Historians found out in different documents historical records that Koguryo existed when Chen dynasty was in China, and got precious records that the history of Koguryo was as long as 1 000 years.

At last, historians scientifically verified 277 B.C. as the founding year of Koguryo.

Reported of the fact on January 25, 1992, President **Kim Il Sung** earnestly said: I am very pleased that the history of Koguryo has been restored, and now we can be proud of it to the generations to come.

He regarded the correction of the founding year of Koguryo not only as a scientific issue but as an important issue of correctly formulating the 5 000-year history of the nation, and considered it a task he should solve in person, a "debt" to the nation and the generations to come.

Thanks to great President **Kim Il Sung**, the father who was concerned for not only today of the country and people, but also the past and future of the nation, the founding year of Koguryo buried in oblivion of history was correctly confirmed.

As the founding year of Koguryo was scientifically confirmed, it was irrefutably proved that Korea developed from a slave state to a

feudal state for the first time in the east. It was another epochal event showing the long history and excellence of the nation.

He also scientifically explained the issue of the master of an ancient tomb, which could not be concluded despite long discussions in the academic circle and straightened up one by one several other distorted issues in the history of Koguryo.

Thanks to such energetic activities of President **Kim Il Sung**, the 1 000-year history of Koguryo got rid of the traces of flunkeyism and nihilism and fully showed its proud features to the world.

Korea with a 5 000-year long history and culture has many valuable remains and relics.

In the past, many remains and relics were destroyed and stolen due to the sabre-rattling of foreign invaders and negligence of the corrupt and incompetent feudal rulers.

They did not even keep properly the tombs of the founders of states, treasures of the nation.

It was President **Kim Il Sung** who felt more painful than anybody else over the tombs of the founder Kings which were disappearing in the flow of history.

He said in the distant future when we would be called ancient people, our descendants would criticize us for not caring for even the tombs of the founder kings properly, and took measures to keep the tombs well. In the closing years of his life President **Kim Il Sung** ensured that the mausoleums of the founders of Koguryo and Koryo were rebuilt at the cost of tremendous fund.

After the collapse of Koguryo in 668 the invaders of Tang Dynasty who occupied Pyongyang temporarily, dug up the tombs of Kings and nobles of Koguryo, plundered and destroyed valuable cultural properties. Later Korean feudal rulers, too, neglected the

mausoleum of King Tongmyong. King Tongmyong is the founder of Koguryo.

Later Koryo Dynasty set it as the state policy to succeed to Koguryo and the mausoleum of King Tongmyong was put under the protection of the state again.

But the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea propagated that the mausoleum of King Tongmyong is not a real royal tomb, and in 1941 conducted a military exercise nearby and robbed it on a large scale.

After liberation of Korea, too, the mausoleum was too devastated to be called a royal tomb, but the situation of the country was so difficult that no measures could be taken. Moreover, factionalists and flunkeys, not knowing the Korean history well, said it is not the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, but a sham tomb.

President **Kim Il Sung** refuted them, saying such insistence is a sycophantic view. As Koguryo was a powerful country, it was impossible for the people of Koguryo not to transfer then mausoleum of the founder when they were moving the capital to Pyongyang. Historical documents also described it as the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong.

The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, the founder of Koguryo was near Juben (Huanren, Jilin Province, China today), the first capital of Koguryo, and was brought to Ryokpho District, Pyongyang today while the capital was moved in 427.

President **Kim Il Sung** visited the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong several times and took measures to take care of it well. He saw to it that before the reconstruction of the mausoleum, lecturers and students of the History Faculty of **Kim Il Sung** University fully unearthed and surveyed it.

On the basis of a long and specific unearthing and survey, he proposed rebuilding the mausoleum excellently as befitting the Mausoleum of the founder of Koguryo and energetically guided the project.

In 1992 alone, he visited the mausoleum construction site many a time and solved all problems arising in the project.

In January, May and December that year, he guided the reconstruction project on the spot. He said the mausoleum is large enough as befitting the mausoleum of the founder-king and expressed satisfaction, noting that the descendants would not criticize us for not keeping the mausoleum of the founder-king.

President **Kim Il Sung** personally wrote the inscription "Monument to the Reconstruction of the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong".

The inaugural ceremony of the reconstructed Mausoleum of King Tongmyong was grandly held in May 1993.

On May 15, the day after the inaugural ceremony, President **Kim Il Sung** looked round the surrounding of the mausoleum with an air of satisfaction all the time.

It was the joy over the reconstruction of another national treasure that would decorate the 5,000-year long history of Korea more brilliantly.

President **Kim Il Sung** also visited the mausoleum of Wang Kon, the first king of Koryo and took measures to rebuild it.

Wang Kon was the founder of Koryo, the first unified state in Korea. But due to the feudal rulers and historians bribed by Japanese imperialists his achievements were buried under the fallen leaves of history.

On May 5, 1992 President **Kim Il Sung** visited Kaesong near the Military Demarcation Line in the southernmost of the DPRK early in

the morning, looked round places of historical interest in the city and dropped in at the Mausoleum of King Wang Kon.

He was lost in deep thought, his eyes on the humble mausoleum of Wang Kon, and said: The first king is the founder of Koryo Dynasty, but his mausoleum is too shabby. The mausoleum could not be built well because of weak state power caused by Mongolian invasion. But if we leave the mausoleum of the first king as it is, he who is laid in state here may criticize us. The historians should ascertain the mausoleum of the first king and draw up a plan to build it up well after discussion with architects.

On January 15, 1993, busy as he was, he made time and examined the general plan of the mausoleum and miniature stone sculptures and gave precious instructions on the reconstruction of the Mausoleum of Wang Kon.

The reconstruction project of the Mausoleum of Wang Kon started according to his proposal was finished in 1994 under his specific guidance.

He wrote the inscription "Monument to the Reconstructed Mausoleum of Wang Kon, the first king of Koryo" and saw that the inaugural ceremony was significantly held on the occasion of January 31, the birth anniversary of Wang Kon.

I will not say more about the great vitality of the reconstruction of the mausoleum of the well-known founder-kings of the nation carried out under his deep concern ant great guidance in glorifying the 5 000-year long history of the Korean nation and achieving great unity of the nation.

The history of Korea nobody could put to right and correct was scientifically formulated and valuable historical remains and relics, precious properties of the nation were unearthed and restored in the generation of President **Kim Il Sung**, with the result the long history,

oneness and excellence of the Korean nation shine more brilliantly all over the world.

2) Earnest Request

It is the greatest wish of President **Kim Il Sung** to accomplish the cause of the Korean revolution under the leadership of **Kim Jong Il**.

Before the conclusion of his great life he met not only senior officials of the Party and state, but also anti-Japanese war veterans, the first generation of the revolution, youth and children, reserved of revolution, servicepersons of the Korean People's Army defending the country, workers, farmers, intellectuals, overseas compatriots, and different other sections of the people and earnestly requested them to be faithful to the leadership of **Kim Jong Il**.

Now I will cite a few facts on his request at the close of his life.

A historic decision on appointing leader **Kim Jong Il** supreme Commander of the KPA was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea held in the capital of this country Pyongyang on December 24, 1991.

In order to inform the whole country of the news on the next day President **Kim Il Sung** attended the Meeting of Political Instructors of Companies of the KPA, told the meeting of the contents of the Plenary Meeting and stressed that the entire officers and soldiers of the People's Army should regard the order of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il** as his order, absolutely obey his order and be faithful to his leadership.

Availing himself of every possible opportunity he stressed the need to establish the leadership system of **Kim Jong Il**. At the meeting that day, President **Kim Il Sung** gave important instructions on training all servicepersons as warriors who can fight hundred foes each, making the whole army an army of revolutionaries, on

strengthening the company, the basic combat unit, and on making better preparations for action to defend the Party, the country and socialist system.

President **Kim Il Sung** called senior officials and commanding members of the KPA and awarded them homemade revolver "Paektusan" on April 25, 1994 on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the army.

The awardees pledged to fight at the risk of their lives for President **Kim Il Sung** and **Kim Jong Il**.

Looking at them with trustful eyes, President **Kim Il Sung** thanked them and said they should remain faithful to Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**.

What is most important is that all should firmly unite around him and under his leadership, implement the line on arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country.

He expressed the firm conviction that under the leadership of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**, they would further strengthen the revolutionary armed forces, make full preparations for action and thus contribute to the world revolution.

The earnest request of President **Kim Il Sung** in the close of his life serves as a guideline in further strengthening the revolutionary armed forces under the leadership of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**. It has been engraved deep in the hearts of the officers and soldiers of the KPA.

One day in March 1992, President **Kim Il Sung** called anti-Japanese veterans, the first generation of the Korean revolution, to

the Kumsusan Assembly Hall (Kumsusan Palace of the Sun today) where he was working.

That day he said earnestly: In supporting **Kim Jong Il** the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans should be more exemplary than anybody else, and the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans, the veterans of our revolution, should lead with their practical example, the people and the rising generations to sincerely support and follow their leader.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans had defended President **Kim Il Sung** at the risk of their lives under any difficult conditions during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle with the conviction that they could win victory as long as they are led by him and considered it their greatest honour and happiness to devote themselves on the mad indicated by him.

Engraving his instructions in their hearts the anti-Japanese evolutionary veterans keenly felt that it is the earnest request of President **Kim Il Sung** to support leader **Kim Jong Il** well as they were loyal to the President.

President **Kim Il Sung** continued to say that as they were loyal to himself hitherto, the anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans should well support and assist **Kim Jong Il** to accomplish the Juche revolution, the socialist cause, that as our revolution is carried on generation after generation, the loyalty to the leader, too, should be carried forward generation after generation, that when the loyalty to the leader is carried forward as loyalty to his successor, it will be genuine loyalty, and a man with such loyalty is genuine revolutionary and loyalist.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary veterans clapped hand enthusiastically, expressing their resolve to remain faithful to leader **Kim Jong Il**.

President **Kim Il Sung** said another important task is to train not only themselves but also the generations to come to be loyalists faithful to leader **Kim Jong Il**, and stressed that it is an important task concerning the destiny of revolution to educate well the rising generations who could not participated in revolution.

He wanted all bereaved families of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs one day in June 1992. He highly praised that their husbands, brothers and sisters and fathers had passed away when they were young, but performed great merits for the liberation of the country.

Looking round at the bereaved families moved to tears by his high appreciation, he said: Revolution is not accomplished in one generation, but through continued struggle generation after generation. Our revolutionary cause which started in the forest of the Paektu has not been finished yet, but those who fought together with me are now all old, and you are also old.

Therefore the revolutionary cause we have so far carried on must be accomplished by our descendants. You must educate them well so that they support **Kim Jong Il** well and in firm unity around him and accomplish the Korean revolution.

Good education of the rising generations to carry on the revolution is an important task concerning the destiny of the revolution. In the former Soviet Union the rising generations were not educated well, and so the socialist revolution that developed for 70 years was ruined overnight. But in our country the revolution is firmly carried forward as deep attention has been paid to the education of the rising generations. You should not be disappointed as you are old, but to the last moment of your lives, train your sons and daughters as revolutionaries faithful to **Kim Jong Il**.

One day in late January 1993, President **Kim Il Sung** met bereaved sons and daughters of revolutionaries related to his early revolutionary activities.

He had a photograph taken with them, dined together and kindly asked how old they were and what they were doing and where.

He said he would not forget their parents who died in the heroic struggle for the country and revolution and showed great trust and expectation to them, saying they should carry forward the loyalty and revolutionary spirit of their parents and devote their all to the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Saying the trust and expectation of the Party for the bereaved sons and daughters of the revolutionaries are very great, he stressed that they should not forget the trust and expectation, but serve as lifeguards and shock brigade in supporting the leadership of leader **Kim Jong Il**. He gave precious instructions which would serve as guideline in their work and life, saying:

As the father is a revolutionary, his son doesn't become a revolutionary automatically. In order to become genuine revolutionaries, the bereaved sons and daughters of revolutionaries should have a far-reaching ambition and firm resolve to carry on the revolution following in the footsteps of their parents and train themselves in the revolutionary practice.

In the closing period of his life President **Kim Il Sung** met many bereaved sons and daughters of revolutionaries and told them not to forget the foundation of revolution, but take the lead in supporting leader **Kim Jong Il**.

President **Kim Il Sung** gave an earnest request to the youth and children, the reserves and future of revolution.

On February 18, 1993, great President **Kim Il Sung** participated in the 8th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea

(Socialist Patriotic Youth League today).

Around that time he used to tell young officials to be loyal to the leadership of **Kim Jong Il** whenever he met them. In the congress he stressed the issue from the beginning to end.

That afternoon he appreciated the mass gymnastic display "A long way after the Party" together with the delegates to the congress and said indoor gymnastic display should be performed on the occasion of February 16 every year.

February 16 is the birthday of leader **Kim Jong Il** and the mass gymnastic display "A long Way after the Party" was performed in congratulation of his 51st birth anniversary.

His instructions carried his ardent wish that functions would be held every year in support of leader **Kim Jong Il** to induce the young folks to support **Kim Jong Il** forever.

President **Kim Il Sung** who, busy as he was, attended the Congress, appreciated the mass gymnastic display and gave the valuable instructions, sent to the congress the historic letter "Young people must accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche, upholding the leadership of the party"

In the letter he stressed the need of developing the revolutionary cause of Juche generation after generation under the leadership of **Kim Jong Il** and said what is fundamental here is to carry on the tradition of single-minded unity and remain infinitely faithful to the party.

He gave important instructions to be held fast to in the youth work that it is necessary to be loyal to the leadership of the party in single-minded unity around leader **Kim Jong Il**, the single-minded unity is an ideological and purposeful unity based on the Juche idea and an organizational unity of moving as one under the undivided leadership of the party, the young people must arm themselves with

the Juche idea and think and act as demanded by the idea and the party's leadership system must be established within the Youth League.

Today, too, the young people of this country, keeping the earnest instructions of President **Kim Il Sung** in their heart, are burning their hearts with loyalty and resolve to devote their to youth and lives in support of leader **Kim Jong Il**, the great heir to the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The 5th Congress of the Korean Children's Union was held in Pyongyang, the capital of DPRK, in early June 1994, one month before the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**.

He sent a congratulatory letter to the congress, congratulated the participants and faced camera together with them.

In fact, officials are said to have tried to persuade him in his 80s from participating in the meeting of the members of the Children's Union. But he went out to congratulate the participants in the congress to realize the unanimous wish of the children he regarded as the kings of the country.

In his congratulatory letter "Members of the Children's Union must be loyal and filial to our party" sent to the congress, President **Kim Il Sung** asked them to prepare themselves as guards loyal to leader **Kim Jong Il**.

It was an important guideline for carrying forward the revolution generation after generation and implementing the honourable task to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The earnest request of great President **Kim Il Sung** is a will he gave to his most beloved people at the close of his life carrying his wish for them to support and remain loyal to leader **Kim Jong Il** generation after generation for the final victory of the Korean revolution.

3) In the Closing Days of His Life

The history of the struggle for liberation of humankind has recorded numerous revolutionaries who were infinitely faithful in the revolution and devoted their youth, lives and families to the revolution.

But there is no revolutionary, no leader who set out on the road of revolution in his teens, invariably led the revolution for nearly 70 years and devoted himself entirely to the revolution and to the people.

In case of the lives of once renowned revolutionaries and loaders, in their closing years, that is, in the closing years of their administration, they took official posts nominally, and were buried deep as a useless being in the party and state activities or in some cases, stayed in bed with serious diseases and advanced age, before closing their eyes.

President **Kim Il Sung** in his 80s, too, was unwell sometimes.

But he was never bedridden, nor took rest in peace.

Today, too, the people of his country feel their hearts rending, longing for him because he worked hard day and night only for the people and for the revolution even in the last days of his life, and so unexpectedly, so quietly closed his eyes in his office in the little hours when the people were fast asleep.

How President **Kim Il Sung** spent his last year?

A foreign delegation who visited Korea said:

"Frankly speaking, the head of state of our country shows up at state function once or twice a year. So even officials of the government, too, can hardly meet him.

We think President **Kim Il Sung** should work, while taking rest, either in view of his feats or in view of his age."

Even foreign friends requested him to work, while taking proper rest, but he was among the people, not at a recreation resort or summer resort even in the last year of his life.

His field guidance to different sectors of the national economy between early July 1993 and early July 1994 makes people keenly feel that he was with the people up to the close of his great life.

During the one year, he, at his advanced age, gave uninterrupted field guidance in all parts of the country, not only in Pyongyang and south Phyongan Province, but also from the north-eastern border area of North Hamgyong Province in the north-eastern part of the country to the area of the Demarcation Line in South Hwanghae Province in the south-western part of the country, specifically guiding on the spot the work of different fields of the national economy including industry and agriculture, and science, education, culture, public health and so on.

Not only field guidance.

In the last year President **Kim Il Sung** convened important meetings including the National Meeting of Veterans, Meeting of Commanding Officers and Political Workers of the Korean People's Army, Meeting of Engineers of the KPA, National Meeting of Vanguards in Communist Traits, 21st Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the WPK, 6th Session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly, National Conference of Agriculture, All-Party Meeting of Secretaries of Cells, National Meeting of Officials of Coal Industry, and 5th Congress of the Korean Children's Union, participated in them, met and congratulated their participants and posed for photographs with them.

In the last year he met many persons related with his revolutionary activities and conducted external activities on nearly 100 occasions.

As above said, he met people of Korea and progressive foreign personages in the last year.

So the Korean people always saw their intimate and kind- hearted father on the field paths of farms, at factories, scientific exhibitions, election booths, and venues of meetings in the unforgettable days of the last year when he was concluding his great life as before.

The entire people of the country spent days and months together with him, following his glorious revolutionary activities before television receivers every evening.

At that time President **Kim Il Sung** was in his 80s.

He was a veteran statesman with longest political career internationally. But he was always among the people and ceaselessly devoted himself to them.

The Consultative Meeting of Senior Officials of the Economic Field held on July 6, 1994, was the last consultative meeting he guided himself. Concluding the meeting, too, he said he would continue to be among the people in the future, too.

As to the Consultative Meeting of Senior Officials of the Economic Field, I will describe next time.

Indeed President **Kim Il Sung** was the great leader of the people who was a born leader of the people, spent his life among them, concluded his great life among them and remains among them forever.

How he spent the last month of his great life?

"President **Kim Il Sung**, though he should not work, continued a forced march, forgetting all sorts of fatigue in the hot weather of 37-38 degrees centigrade.

During former U.S. President Carter's visit, **Kim Il Sung** accompanied him to the West Sea Barrage and other places and had talks with him for a long time.

This is what a Korean compatriot abroad wrote in a magazine, remembering the closing days of the great life of President **Kim Il Sung**.

His energetic activities in his 80s cannot be construed other wise than as a miracle. In the last month between June 7 and July 7, he conducted energetic activities.

His important activities in the last month are as follows:

He met and congratulated the participants in the 5th Congress of the Korean Children' Union and posed for a photo with them on June 7 not content with congratulatory letter he sent on June 6.

That day he received Han Tok Su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who was receiving treatment in the homeland.

Towards the close of June he devoted a lot of time to external activities while powerfully pushing forward the revolution and construction as a whole.

His external activities in late June:

June 16- he received former U.S. President Carter.

June 17-he received Jimmy Carter and his company again and accompanied them to the West Sea Barrage.

June 18- he received a high-ranking military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

June 19- he received Mujuko Miki, wife of former Prime Minister of Japan and her family.

June 24- he received a delegation of senators of the Kingdom of Thailand.

June 25- he received a delegation of the National Socialist Party of Bangladesh.

June 28- he received a friendly visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

June 30- he received the chairman of the CC of the labour Party of Belgium.

Despite the tight schedule of external activities, great President **Kim Il Sung** made time and visited cooperative farm fields for uninterruptedly field guidance toward the close of June.

On June 19, he went to the Kumdang Coop Farm in Onchon County in the western coast of Korea, understood specific farming conditions and took necessary measures, and on June 21 and 23 visited the fields of a cooperative farm in Taesong District, Pyong-yang, the capital of the country.

Early summer of 1994 was unusually hot and dry.

High heat continued in late June, without a drop of rain for more than one month.

After giving earnest instructions on taking thorough measures to prevent damages by dry weather in the cooperative farms, he visited potato fields of a cooperative farm in Taesong District on June 21.

That day he attentively watched irrigation with field irrigation facilities and gave on the spot important instructions on the irrigation facilities.

Two days later on June 23 he visited vegetable fields of a cooperative farm also in Taesong District, praised nice vegetable farming and explained the advantages of the irrigation by pipeline with forked supports.

He also approached an orchard opposite the vegetable fields and gave instructions on growing Pyongyang white apricot in all orchards across the country.

He asked how fruits were supplied to the children and warmly said he was most pleased when he sees children eat fruits wherever he goes and when the children are fed well and brought up healthily the country will prosper.

That day he spent a long time in the heat of around 30 degrees centigrade, and back from the farm, gave specific instructions to the officials for a long time on introducing irrigation by pipeline with forked supports.

In early July he spent really busy time.

The Consultative Meeting of Senior Officials of the Economic Field held on July 5 opened in the morning and closed at noon.

But he did not take rest even at lunch time and resumed work immediately.

From 13:10 he gave telephone instructions on the issue of the turbine and generator of a heavy oil power station project.

He gave specific instructions on the issue 5 times up to 21:06.

On July 6 a consultative meeting of senior officials of the economic field was held in the north-western region of the country under his guidance.

The meeting held on July 6 following the meeting of July 5 started at 9:30 with the attendance of more officials according to his instructions.

At the meeting President **Kim Il Sung** made the historic speech "On Effecting a Fresh Revolutionary Turn in the Socialist Economic Construction".

He explained a new revolutionary economic strategy on thoroughly implementing the agriculture-first policy, light Industry-first policy and foreign trade-first policy, on givng definite priority to the coal industry and power industry and railway transport,

the preceding sectors of the economy and on developing the metal industry continuously.

In the 1990s great difficulties copped up in the socialist economic construction of Korea.

The U.S.-led imperialist allied forces applied economic blockade along with political pressure and military threat to isolate and stifle socialism of this country under the pretext of non-existent "nuclear development".

At the same time, the socialist market which took overwhelming proportion of the trade of this country broke up with the collapse of the Soviet Union and east European socialist countries.

This country was also hit by heavy rain due to continued abnormal climate, which greatly hindered agricultural production.

Such conditions exerted not a small influence on the socialist economic construction of the country and afflicted the people's living.

He had serious discussions with **Kim Jong Il** on a new plan to change the orientation of the socialist economic construction to cope with the changed circumstances.

On this basis, he presented the revolutionary economic strategy of the WPK at the 21st Plenary Meeting of the 6th CC, of the Party on December 8, 1993.

The struggle to implement the revolutionary economic strategy of the party was accompanied by vicious challenge of the imperialists and other reactionaries from the beginning.

At such a time his country won victory in the political and military confrontation with the U.S. imperialists which focused world's attention and a favourable phase opened.

President **Kim Il Sung** convened the consultative meeting, after conceiving important measures to neutralize the enemy's moves for

suffocation and sanctions against the DPRK under the changed situation, implement the revolutionary economic strategy of the Party and effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction.

At the meeting that day he said what is important in thoroughly implementing the revolutionary economic strategy of the party is to solve immediately the electric power issue, and issues of chemical fertilizers, vinalon fibre, cement, steel and shipbuilding and put forward tasks of different sections and specific ways to carry out the tasks.

He said whether the economic work is done well or not entirely depends on how the officials work and stressed that it should be the motto of revolutionaries that when they believe in and rely on the people they win victory and when they do not believe in the people and are forsaken by them, they repeat failure.

Casting his affectionate eyes around at the officials, he said:

I have so far believed in the people, struggled for them and lived among them.

My life was a life devoted to the country and people, a life of struggle together with them.

I wish that the economic officials would organize work according to the orientation presented today, quickly solve the knotty problem in the economic affairs and effect a fresh turn in the socialist economic construction.

Then he smiled a bright smile.

Whoever visits this country can see on television exciting scene of the consultative meeting that day at the Korean Revolution Museum on the Mansu Hill in the heart of the capital Pyongyang.

That afternoon, he gave earnest instructions to an official 5 times concerning power production and coal production in order to take

measures to implement the problems discussed at the consultative meeting.

It is not difficult to guess how many instructions he might have given to other officials on other issues that afternoon.

It is man's energy that is exhausted when old. The leader is also man.

Therefore the energy of the leader of the revolution and construction, too, cannot go beyond the limit of man's energy.

But, as figures and facts tell, President **Kim Il Sung** devoted himself to the work with surprising energy that surpassed the limit line drawn by humankind through a long experience.

Indeed, President **Kim Il Sung** was the greatest of great men who reached the highest phase of man's energy, who decorated the close of his life as a revolutionary on the highest level.

Recreation is one of the indispensable needs in the people's life along with work.

Those leaders and generals who earned fame on the world's political arena and battle fields, took rest regularly.

But there was no recreation in the life of President **Kim Il Sung**.

In the days of the anti-Japanese struggle he said to the soldiers that he would have a good rest after the Liberation of the country, during the fierce war (1950-1953) said to the officials that he would take comfortable rest after victory in the war.

During the post-war reconstruction and socialist construction he was engrossed in work alone.

That's why the people of this country earnestly wished him to take comfortable rest even a while, singing the song:

"Leader, the night is far advanced," but in vain.

So the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party went so far as to adopt a decision for him to take rest.

President **Kim Il Sung** accepted the decision, but continued to work at the rest home, and gave field guidance to the factories, enterprises, coop farms and units of the People's Army day and night.

He often listened to the song "Leader, the night is far advanced".

Soldiers of a unit of the army of Korea made for him a desk clock which played the song late at night representing the unanimous wish of the people for him to take comfortable rest even at night as he worked day and night without even a moment's rest. So when it was late at night, the clock in his office played the song.

But he was engaged in work, without rest to the last moment of his life.

If he had taken rest even a day on the unforgettable July 7, 1994, July 8 would not have passed as so painful a day to the Korean people but as an ordinary day

He worked heart and soul from early morning till late at night even on the last day of his great life.

A day is 24 hours. 24 hours is no more than a moment in the life of a man.

But it is not easy for a man to work 24 hours a day without rest.

So the Labour Law of his country, too, stipulated that a workday is 8 hours.

But he who provided the people with the right to recreation along with other rights, worked that day forgetting the law.

He is said to have got up at 4.30 in the morning.

To tell about the document, it would be necessary to start from the day when he greeted his 80th birth anniversary.

The government of the DPRK gave a grand banquet on April 15, 1992 in honour of President **Kim Il Sung** on the occasion of his 80th birth anniversary.

Present at the banquet were senior officials of the Party and Mate, representatives of broad sections of the people and more than 420 delegates of over 130 countries including heads of state who had come to congratulate President **Kim Il Sung**, a veteran statesman of the world, on his birth anniversary.

That day he made a significant speech.

Greeting his 80th birth anniversary he looked back upon his past with deep emotion.

Those present were also enveloped in infinite reverence, and extended greatest honour and thanks to him who had performed immortal exploits for the country and people, for the world revolution and humankind for 80 years.

Though he had done so much work for the times and humankind, he was so concerned about the unaccomplished cause of the country.

At the same time the U.S. imperialists instigated some dishonest officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency demand this country open military objects under the pretext of the "nuclear issue" and adopt a "resolution" on suspending "cooperation of the Agency" with Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries, joining in the sanctions of the imperialists, announced that they would actively assist the sea blockade.

As a result, Korea stood at the crossroads of war and peace.

The ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant Commander **Kim Il Sung** and respected **Kim Jong Il**, through the statement of a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK dated June 13, 1994, announced resolute measures to withdraw from the IAEA immediately because the "resolution" adopted by the IAEA is a prelude to the UN sanctions and an insult to the DPRK which regards independence as its life.

The enemy was frightened by the heroic spirit of the Korean people who rose up resolutely in firm unity around President **Kim Il Sung** and Chairman **Kim Jong Il** and understood that it is impossible to suffocate Korea with "sanctions" in a military way, and surrendered.

His tense work that started early in the morning continued without a break till 10 in the evening.

He called an official who was always assisting him and expressed intention to give field guidance to a reservoir, saying the weather forecast predicted a heavy rain, he can not be relieved with the report alone and that he should see the water level and the state of the dam on the spot and take measures.

So an official went to the reservoir to understand the reality, but leader **Kim Jong Il** had already dispatched officials there and taken specific measures to prevent damage by flood.

President **Kim Il Sung** was very pleased with the report of the official on the reality, and rang an official concerned to ask about the weather of the afternoon and gave earnest instructions on taking special measures to prevent big rivers and reservoirs from overflowing.

That afternoon, too, he continued to work in his office.

At 15:55 he gave the orientation of external affairs, showing clear prospect of the complicated situation.

At 16:09 an official concerned went to his office to request him to take rest, when he was reading technical data on the construction of a heavy oil power station, and picked up receiver, called an official and gave him important instructions.

At 17:25 President **Kim Il Sung** rang the official again and gave him an important task.

A few minutes later at 17:37 he called another official and gave him instructions.

At supper time at 19:30, he laid down work for a while and sat at the table and finished supper for about only 5 minutes.

He walked to his office again.

Officials could dissuade him no more.

He kept his stick in the car when meeting people, saying people would worry if they see him walk with stick.

A few days after operations on his eyes as if there were no operations, he had met an overseas Korean, participated in the functions of the 5th Congress of the Korean Children's Union and received former U.S. president.

Night advanced silently, but light was not off at the window of his office.

Under the light, President **Kim Il Sung** read documents, underlining some parts and adding something to the margin of some other parts.

While reading the documents so enthusiastically, at 2:00 in the early morning of July 8, he quietly parted with the people he regarded as his god when the people of the whole country were fast asleep in the cradles of happiness he had provided.

The heart of President **Kim Il Sung** in his 80s could stand the burdens of overwork no longer.

It was the day when great President **Kim Il Sung**, who had persistently led the Korean revolution, the Korean people and the world revolution, walking along the rigorous long road of revolution woven with ordeals for 80 years, passed away while working in his office, postponing rest and without taking care of himself though he was not well.

2. Did the Globe Become Lighter?

The greatest of misfortunes, the greatest of sorrows is parting with the leader, the father of the people, whereas it is the greatest of fortunes for the revolutionary people to have a great leader who would lead them.

With the birth of great President **Kim Il Sung** on April 15, 1912, the Korean people had a fortune unprecedented not only in the history of the nation but also in the human history.

The birth of great President **Kim Il Sung** was the magnificent sunrise of the Juche era, a new start in the history of the nation and a great event which threw a bright glow on the road of the country and nation.

The Korean people regarded it as their greatest happiness to be born into the home of President **Kim Il Sung** and live and make revolution as his revolutionary soldiers and considered it as inviolable principle of life to hold him in high respect until the sun and moon fade and follow him to the end of the world.

But they heard the sad news like a bolt from the blue that he had passed away from an unexpected illness.

It was too miserable fact, a thing unimaginable even in dream.

1) The National History of 5 000 Years Reviewed

At 2:00, on July 8, 1994, the heart of great President **Kim Il Sung** stopped beating.

It was the greatest sorrow ever-known in the 5 000-year history of the Korean nation and the greatest loss nothing can make up for.

It was greater than any sorrow written in the pages of the history of the nation. The Korean nation has come down to this age writing a

5 000-year long history with Tangun as the ancient father in Korea, a land of mourning calm.

In the long history there were many people who left their footprints in the history of the nation and in the history of humankind.

There were thinkers and statesmen who rendered services to the development of the contemporary society, patriotic commanders who displayed bravery in the battles against foreign invaders, an emperor renowned for founding the first state, a king who founded a unified dynasty.

But there was not a great man who brought a radical turn in the position of the nation and destiny and status of the people.

So it is clear that the sorrow over their death could not be the sorrow of the whole nation and entire people.

There was not a leader not only in the history of the Korean nation but also in any country of any time, who performed so great exploits for the country and people, for the destiny of the nation, and for freedom and liberation of humankind and so loved by the people as the spiritual mainstay all people rely on as President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Korean people, carrying on the revolution and construction for 70 years under the leadership of President **Kim Il Sung**, felt from the bottom of their hearts how great their leader was and how honourable, happy and proud it was to have had such a great man as their leader.

That is why the sorrow of the people of this country over the demise of President **Kim Il Sung** was so great.

Even if the sky had fallen down and the earth had been broken they would not have been so shocked and so painful and sad.

President **Kim Il Sung** is the great thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal Juche idea which blazed the way for the

popular masses to get rid of slavery and become the master of history and master of their own destiny.

He is a great patriot, legendary hero and ever-victorious, non-willed brilliant commander who crossed the Amnok River when 13 years old with a resolve not to come back before Korea is independent, led the anti-Japanese war to victory braving through all sorts of trials, won victory in the 3- year Fatherland Liberation War against the imperialist allied forces involving 16 nations and thus defended the independence and honour of the country.

It is also the gifted leader President **Kim Il Sung** who, in the initial days of building a new Korea, presented correct Juche-oriented line of building the party, state and army and founded the party, the staff of the revolution, built the DPRK and strengthened and developed the Korean People's Army carrying on the tradition of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces, and admirably loading two stages of social revolutions and socialist construction, turned Korea once governed by centuries-old backwardness and poverty into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-reliant in defence, a people-centred socialist nation.

At the sad news that so great, so generous and so kind-hearted President parted with all people, the people of this country all burst out sobbing.

All people of the country ran toward his bronze statue on Mansu Hill in the capital and his bronze statues in all provinces.

Soldiers and working people wailed looking up to his bronze statues, working women ran towards the bronze statues tearing their chests, writhed hugging the pedestals of the statues and fell unconscious, all people, men and women, young and old, cried, calling his name.

There are many countries and human history recorded biographies of many great men, but never before and in no other countries did the people cry as one, calling their dead leader "Father!" "Fatherly leader!", their tears forming a sea.

All women from old women and little girls wore mourners' ribbons on the heads and all people from state officials to workers, farmers, schoolchildren wore black bands on the arms.

Schoolchildren who had enjoyed greatest happiness in the world as kings of the country under the care of President **Kim Il Sung**, also wailed and cried.

"Why should we wear mourner's white ribbons on our heads, you father Generalissimo, often patted, saying we are the prettiest in the world?

Why should we wear these heavy black bands on the arms of ours who would throw ourselves into your arms?"

At all homes across the country from the forestry villages in the northern part of the country to the farm villages, miners' villages, and fishermen's villages in the east and west coasts, wailed looking up to the portraits of President **Kim Il Sung** with great sorrow and deep reverence.

In an early morning, it was raining, but visitors to the bronze statue of President **Kim Il Sung** on Mansu Hill, did not leave though they had been exposed to cold rain all through night.

Some young folks climbing up to the bronze statue, took off their coats with which they covered the wreath.

Witnessing them that night, leader **Kim Jong Il** wiped his eyes with his handkerchief, saying our leader had brought up an excellent people, our people are really an excellent people and we are blessed with the people.

CNN of the United States and Japanese NHK televised the mourning scenes with an endless procession of visitors to the bronze statue, exposed to heavy rain, saying such a unity cannot be found in any other parts of the world and it is the greatest achievement of President **Kim Il Sung**.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** who was more sorrowful and painful than anybody else over the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**, understood the wish of the people for extending the term of the funeral functions and proposed to the State Funeral Committee to make public another information, saying it should be done as the people wish as in our country the workers, farmers and other people are the masters.

As a result, the second information was issued that mourners would be received for two days more until 18, the ceremony of bidding last farewell on the 19th and memorial meeting would be held 3 days later on the 20th.

There was not an instance of extension of the mourning period according to the earnest desire of the people in any other country and at any time.

It is a thing that can be seen only in this country where the leader administers politics according to the will of the people, the people believe in their leader as in heaven and a prefect unity of the leader and the people has been achieved.

In the messages of condolences sent to leader **Kim Il Sung** the missions in Pyongyang, of Japan, Syria, Vietnam and Cuba said they received the sad news on the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung** in great sorrow and expressed sorrow with bitter pains.

Many personal figures and organizations from abroad demanded to go to DPRK to express condolences before the bier of President **Kim Il Sung** and dispatched mourning teams, but failed because of the suppression of the authorities.

Though the mourning teams could not go to Pyongyang, they, expressing deep sorrow over the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**, sent many funeral banners reading; "Deep condolences over the passing away of the inspected President **Kim Il Sung**"

"President **Kim Il Sung** will be together with fellow countrymen forever."

The sorrow of the nation over the loss of the President filling the sky and land was the greatest sorrow ever-known in the 5 000-year long history of the Korean nation, a sorrow which could not be relieved though people cried until the whole land was wet with tears.

The sad news made the overseas compatriots more heart-rending and deepened the longing and reverence for President **Kim Il Sung**.

He who presented the idea on the movement of overseas Koreans on the basis of the Juche idea, put forward the line of the movement of Koreans in Japan, formed the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and brought about a radical turn in the work and life of Japan-resident Koreans.

The 700 000 Koreans in Japan sent mourning delegations to Pyongyang three times and expressed condolences.

With nothing could they alleviate the sorrow over the loss of the great President, benefactor of their lives, symbol of their happiness and all of their life.

Koreans resident in China, the United States, Canada, Russia and other regions also sent messages of condolences, dispatched mourning delegations and held memorial services.

It is the first thing in the 5,000-year long history of the Korean nation and in the human history that the whole country and the entire fellow countrymen expressed sorrow, crying and writhing.

A Japanese political analyst said he had never seen people so sorrowful over the demise of their leader and he sees Korea with new eyes. A French television, televising Korean people visiting the bier and bronze statues of His Excellency President **Kim Il Sung** said: “it is tearful scene which can not be seen in any other parts of the world.

Such a thing did not and can not exist and is unimaginable in such a country like France.”

Seeing the Korean people bidding last farewell with great President **Kim Il Sung**, a foreign television newscaster said: Such a scene that the entire people call their leader father can not be made nor be forced. It is unimaginable in other countries.

It is possible only in Korea where the leader and people are perfectly united and are in the relations of father and children.”

I will not describe the last farewell with President **Kim Il Sung** in July 1994 as it was widely televised throughout the world, but leave its comment to you, readers.

The only thing I would like to say is that President **Kim Il Sung** is the only greatest man ever known in the 5 000-year long history of the Korean nation.

2) Looking Around at the World

Human history spanning two million years, tells many sorrows and losses suffered by progressive humankind.

But it would be difficult to find an instance in the modern history of humanity that the world was in such a bitter sorrow as over the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**.

Describing the demise of President **Kim Il Sung** I shed tears with sorrows and if I go farther I would feel like wailing.

But I took my pen with trembling hand to write one by one what happened 15 years ago, to tell what a great loss the progressive

humankind suffered in the demise of Presided **Kim Il Sung**, wishing such misfortune would not come again.

In the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung** the progressive humankind lost the liberator of humankind.

It was in the early 19th century that people woke from the fancy that the God or the king would shape the destiny of man.

The song "Internationale" sang that the God or the King would not save us.

It can be said to have reflected the awareness of that time.

In the 40s of the 19th century Marx and Engels created scientific socialism and opened the road of liberation of the exploited and oppressed people including the working class but they also failed to indicate the way for the popular masses to shape their destiny with their strength as the master of history and their destiny.

President **Kim Il Sung** put the trend of history on the orbit of independence with the rays of the great Juche idea that made the popular masses the master of history and their destiny and opened the way for the exploited and oppressed people to shape their destiny with their strength as the master of their destiny.

Humankind lost such savior of their destiny, the great lodestar of human liberation who put the value of man on the highest level and opened the avenue to create an independent new life.

In the demise of President **Kim Il Sung** the world progressive humankind lost the great beacon of the world revolution and the international communist movement.

In the flow of the time spanning nearly one century, the world revolution advanced far and in the course, famous leaders of the working class were produced.

But none of them could formulate an idea of a society according to the nature of independent man and advance an idea and theory on global independence.

President **Kim Il Sung** formulated an idea of ideal society of humankind, indicated the road for humankind to go to a society where independence is completely realized and spend a broad way to build an independent new world.

Thanks to him the march of global independence started, a new history of the building of an ideal society of humankind suitable to the nature of social man and thus an exemplary people-centred socialism has been built for the first time in history.

Indeed, President **Kim Il Sung** was the great leader of the world revolution who inspired and led the world revolution to victory and a genuine internationalist who devoted his life for the victory of the cause of global independence.

The world lost such a great teacher and such a great leader.

In the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung** the progressive humankind lost a resolute anti-imperialist fighter and defender of peace.

It was the desire of the people and an urgent task of the 20th century to oppose the imperialist aggression and war and defend peace.

In his teens, he set out on the road of the anti-imperialist struggle and led the struggle to victory until he was in his 80s.

He led two revolutionary wars against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists to victory and thus not only liberated the country and honoured the country, but also opened a new era of the national liberation struggle in colonies and an era of a new development of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

It was also great President **Kim Il Sung** that taught the truth that the "total war" of the imperialists should be answered with a total war, and peace should not be begged for, but achieved through struggle and it was also he that presented a plan to establish a nuclear-free zone.

The world lost such a leader, the great anti-imperialist fighter.

The 20th century was characterized by the fierce struggle between the independent force and the force opposed to independence, between peace-loving people and hostile force, and between progress and reaction, and was pregnant with shocking incidents and complicated political issues.

President **Kim Il Sung**, with his farsighted insight, gave clear-cut answers to many problems presented by the 20th century to the international community, and even in the current of the complex situation, blazed the correct road to be followed by the progressive humankind and put the current of the times to right.

That is why heads of state, party leaders, political and economic personages and pressmen visited Pyongyang in succession to listen to his instructions and advices and regarded it as their greatest honour and happiness to meet him and receive his instructions.

President **Kim Il Sung** met more than 70 000 foreigners and worked with them.

The world progressive humankind lost such a teacher and veteran of international politics.

That is why whole humankind expressed sorrow over his demise, condolences were expressed and solemn functions were held in his memory in many parts of the earth, in the north and south, in the east and west, across borders.

Even those countries hostile to the DPRK were not exception.

When the news of the death of great men who distinguished themselves in human history is reported to neighbouring countries across border, it is morality to share the sorrow with friends and people.

But never before was such news reported so quickly to all parts of the planet across latitude and longitude, across continents and oceans, and evoked so deep reverence and sorrow as the sad news of the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung**.

World media reported the news of his demise as special reports.

U.S. CNN and Japanese NHK were the first to televise it.

The news of his passing away was instantly reported to the planet and the world was lost in deep sorrow over the loss of the great man.

Upon hearing the sad news Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, shed tears and insisted on going to Pyongyang immediately to express condolences, forgetting that he was unwell and receiving medical treatment.

When his advisor told him that Korea informed them that foreign mourners are not accepted, he said; “What does it mean? Am I a foreigner? President **Kim Il Sung** is my brother. How can I remain here when my brother is dead? I will go to Pyongyang by a charted plane.

He was calmed down when his juniors persuaded him several times. Then he stopped administration and did not come out of his villa nor met anybody.

The chairman of the National Movement of Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire expressed his sorrow, saying;

“We could not alleviate heart-rending sorrow at the unexpected news respected so much by the whole world.

It is said to be the law of nature that there are start and end in man's life. But how can the heart of the great leader, the saviour of all of us stop beating so soon despite the greatest wish of the world progressive people.

Today the passing away of the great leader is the greatest loss to the Korean people and the oppressed people of the world."

The Malian Prime Minister expressed deep condolences and said; "Today the Malian people share the great sorrow over the loss of the defender of freedom and justice with the Korean people."

Former President of Malta said; "I am carried away by the sorrow over the loss of the greatest and most intimate man of the world. His Excellency President **Kim Il Sung** is not only a fighter and brilliant commander with iron-willed heart but also an infinitely generous and kind-hearted man. He is a world's outstanding man in ideology, theory and practice, too.

His passing away is the greatest loss not only to the Korean people but also to the Maltese people and other world progressive people."

The regret and sorrow over the loss of the great leader were shared by all people ranging from the members of the Juche idea study groups in the towns and villages at the foot of the Himalaya Range with the Jumulangma called the dome of the world to the Juche idea adherents at the foot of the Andes of Latin America, from the African people building a new life under the banner of independence to the people of Asia and Europe struggling for the reconstruction of socialism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued a special report informing the people of the whole country of the demise of great President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and National Assembly and Government of Laos and parties and governments of many other countries issued information or decrees or adopted decisions taking measures to declare mourning period or mourning day and hoist flags half mast.

The Communist Party of China and government hoisted flags half mast at Tienanmen, the Great Hall of the People, Xinhuamen of Zhungnanhai and the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to foreign sources, it is for the second time after founding of the Chinese state to hoist flag half mast at Tienanmen.

Many countries of the world expressed condolences in an unprecedented way while waves carrying the sorrow over the death of the great man of the century were flying across the space and the sorrow weighed down the sky and land.

On the day when the sad news was reported, messages of condolences were sent by more than 100 heads of state and government including the party and state leaders of China, the King of Cambodia, the President of the Swiss Confederation and the President of Congo.

During the mourning period, nearly 500 heads of state and government and party leaders of over 160 countries including Cuba, Viet Nam, Laos, Syria, India, Libya, Zimbabwe, Guinea and Guyana sent messages of condolences, expressing deep sorrow.

High-ranking political and military personages, social, academic, economic and other organizations and individuals, International and regional organizations sent upwards of 3,000 messages of condolences.

So far it was an official practice that when the head of state of a country dies, those countries with diplomatic relations with it express condolences.

In case of expressing condolences, too, the head of state sent a message of condolences.

In case of visit to the embassy in a given country, too, the presidents seldom visited, but mostly the second or third persons visited.

But when President **Kim Il Sung** passed away all countries expressed condolences on the highest level ever known in the diplomatic history, beyond the existing usage.

Chinese party and state leader Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, all the 7 members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and other members of the Political Bureau, vice-premiers and old and young generation officials called at the embassy of the DPRK and expressed deep condolences.

Fidel Castro Luz of Cuba, Syrian President Assad and other heads of state and government, party leaders, minister, and personages of broad sections, a total of 45 150 people visited the missions of the DPRK and expressed condolences.

In Harare of Zimbabwe, a memorial service was followed by a one-hour march led by a car carrying a portrait of President **Kim Il Sung**, in Togo a memorial service was held at the Presidential Palace in the presence of the President and fl memorial service was held at the Senate of India, too.

A memorial car procession took place in Lima, the capital of Peru.

Our People's League of Bangladesh also hosted a memorial service and cherished the memory of President **Kim Il Sung** with solemn feelings.

The U.S. CNN televised the funeral ceremony of great President **Kim Il Sung** for 6 hours, cutting off on-going news.

As a result more than 100 countries which were relaying CNN regularly televised the funeral ceremony simultaneously.

Up to August 10, more than 270 media of over 210 countries reported of the demise of President **Kim Il Sung** on a total of 2 343 occasions, and a total of 627 820 000 copies of over 450 kinds of publications gave accounts of his merits for mankind.

A summit meeting of the 7 western countries was held in Naples of Italy between July 8 and 10, and leaders of the countries participating in the summit expressed condolences after listening to the news of the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**, saying the world had lost an outstanding man.

Especially, U.S. President Clinton issued a statement of condolences 3 hours after the important news was reported in Korea on July 9.

Calucci, head of the U.S. delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks visited the DPRK Embassy in Geneva and expressed condolences in the early morning on behalf of the government and people of the USA.

It means the United States hostile to the DPRK expressed condolences for the first time in the world.

Former U.S. President Carter is said to have heard the news of the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung** upon departure for home after participating in an international meeting held in Japan and said he would go to Pyongyang to express condolences.

Back home, too, he said he could not believe that so healthy President **Kim Il Sung** had died, proposed letting him participate in the funeral ceremony and sent a message of condolences to leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Representatives of different parties and renowned personages of Japan sent messages of condolences and said they thought it painful

to lose such a great person like President **Kim Il Sung**. They said his death is a great sorrow and irretrievable loss like the drop of a great star in the eventful flow of history.

The United Nations and other international organizations and meetings, too, held mourning services concerning the demise of great President **Kim Il Sung**.

Humankind produced many great men and recorded special description about their death for a long time since the dawn of civilization. But they could not rouse so deep sorrow of all people as the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The loss of President literally made universe sad. Not only the land of Korea, but the 5 continents of the earth shed tears. People lamented that because of the demise of President **Kim Il Sung**, the earth became lighter.

Progressive humankind wailed in all parts of the five continents over the tremendous loss inflicted on the world revolution by the passing away of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The weight of the earth did not become light.

President **Kim Il Sung** set out on the road of revolution in his teens, brought about an unprecedented great change in the history of humankind of the 20th century, braving through bristling bayonets and crossing sea of blood.

He was with the world all his life and in the course performed immortal exploits.

As to us there is only the glorious day when great President **Kim Il Sung** was born, and there can not exist the day of eternal parting with him, so immortal President **Kim Il Sung** and his undying achievements will enrich the treasure house of the legacies of the world revolution until the sun and the moon fade and accordingly, the earth will be heavier.

Chapter 3
The Eternal Leader

All people without exception would think of an eternal life.

The religion preaches that an eternal life can be made real in “Heaven” or in “Paradise”.

The ancient Egyptians believed that man dies but his soul Is alive to sink into the fleshes. With this belief they started making mummies 5 000 years BC.

Besides, they made sculptures of fantastic animals with the face of a man and the body of an animal, or vice versa.

The ancient Egyptians called such sculptures Sphinx. As a symbol of king’s authority, those sculptures were placed in front of a royal tomb or a holy temple to play the role of Guardian Deity, demonstrating the King’s dignity. Sphinxes were built not only in Egypt but also in Syria, Pekinia, Abellonia, Persia and Greece.

Khan Chingis grabbed a vast territory of the world through wars of conquest in the Middle Age. Commemorating the first year of his death, some 40 ladies of Mongolian aristocrat were made sacrifices to “comfort” the soul of Khan Chingis.

Numerous emperors and heroes wished so much to enjoy an eternal life by making mummies and building sphinxes, but none of them could ever realize his wishes. Their wishes were nothing but an absurd dream.

Many great men such as Marx, Engels and Lenin are still alive in the minds of world people and their feats are inscribed In history. After all, they live in the memories of the people still today.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s view of an eternal life is this.

He calls on the entire people to breathe the same breath with the President, live as guided by his ideas and will, fight as desired and aspired by the President, and accept his ideas 100 percent and carry them out 100 percent just as they did in his life time.

The President in fact enjoys an eternal life.

With that kind of thoroughgoing view of the leader he was able to put on the everlasting track the revolutionary history of President **Kim Il Sung**.

1. The Leader and the People

The life of President **Kim Il Sung** is the life of a great leader, great revolutionary and great man and his exploits are a fruit of his great life and treasures of ever lasting significance.

The eternal life of a leader is that of the exploits he performed for the times and revolution and for the country and the people.

World history has recorded many prominent figures and leaders who made great feats for the freedom and liberation of the people and social progress and their posterity wrote many stories about them.

But they were confined to a certain historical period and could not go beyond the boundary of one country.

The Korean people are firmly resolved to hold President **Kim Il Sung** in high esteem and this resolve is shared by the people of the world.

This is because the revolutionary exploits the great President performed through his life became the eternal source of vitality that assures the people of their bright future. In fact his exploits have found a solid place in the hearts of the people.

The President embarked on the road of revolution at his tender age of 13.

Since then he led victoriously the difficult underground revolutionary struggle, two revolutionary wars, two stages of social revolution, two periods of reconstruction, and many stages of socialist construction.

As a result, Korea, once eclipsed on the world map, could use to her feet as a thriving socialist country.

Now the world people say that modern Korea is represented by President **Kim Il Sung**; its history is just his revolutionary history, and the modern Korean nation is just the **Kim Il Sung** nation.

By his wise leadership over the world revolution, the great President put the international communist movement dishonoured by dogmatism on to a right track of independence and creativity.

That is why President **Kim Il Sung** is praised as an elder of the international communist movement and the lodestar for human emancipation and the present era is called **Kim Il Sung** era or Juche era.

In the historical days of successive revolutions great President **Kim Il Sung** made epoch-making achievements, richer and more valuable than all those made by the outstanding figures trough all ages put together, and they are the achievements of ever lasting value.

1) Guided by the President's Thought

In the early days of his revolutionary struggle the President founded the Juche idea, the idea that soon became universally acknowledged truth.

As it blazes the road ahead of the historic struggle of the people to shape their own destiny by themselves, the Juche idea has become the eternal guiding idea of the Korean revolution.

People are as always guided by the President's idea. This means in other words that the President is always alive among the people.

In view of the relations between the leader and the popular masses the life and struggle of revolutionaries is a life in which the leader gives his idea to the people and the people in turn take his idea to put it into reality.

In this sense the idea of the leader is a factor of connecting the leader and the people and making the life and struggle of the people flow into one stream.

The leader's revolutionary idea, for its truthfulness and vitality, has boundless attraction power and spreads rapidly, and the people take it as their ideological pabulum and the banner of their struggle.

Therefore, the leader, with his revolutionary idea, comes to live in the hearts of the people and the people faithfully following the leader, the founder of the revolutionary idea, go along the road of revolution generation after generation.

Those who live apart from the leader's idea cannot be said to live with the leader even if the leader is alive. But those who live with the leader's idea as their lifeline can be regarded to be with the leader even after his demise as well as in his lifetime.

The leader who fails to give his idea to the people cannot claim that he is with the people though he is still alive. But, quite contrary, the leader who sets forth the idea that defends and realizes the demand and interests of the people will be alive with the people even after his death.

Revolution is the work to realize the independence of the people and therefore the greatness of the idea that guides the revolution is defined by how resolutely it defends man's independence and how correctly it elucidates the way for the realization of independence.

The influence of such idea is limitless, its vitality is invincible and its attraction power is matchless.

Such a great idea strikes its root deep into the hearts of the people, makes the leader an eternal beacon of struggle and a man of eternal life enjoying absolute trust and respect of the people.

President **Kim Il Sung** founded the great Juche idea, the first of its kind in thousands of year long history of mankind, opening up the era of independence.

The founding of the Juche idea is the greatest exploits the President made for the revolution of our times. The Juche idea is the most valuable legacy he left for history and the rising generations.

The Juche idea is the most perfect revolutionary theory that makes people the masters of the world and their destinies by thoroughly transforming nature and society and re-educating people themselves to suit the social nature of man who is desirous of independent development and that elucidates the road ahead of mankind for eternal happiness and prosperity.

On the basis of man-centred world outlook the Juche idea set forth people-centred and most perfect revolutionary theories and strategies and tactics, and leadership theories and methods.

The Juche idea reflects the aspiration and will of the popular masses.

This is a perfect idea of respect for man that has put man's dignity and value on the highest plane and put forward the masses of the people as the subject of history and revolution; it is an idea that illumined the road of struggle of the people for shaping their destinies by themselves and realizing their independence.

In history the Juche idea was the only instance that set itself the aim of thoroughly defending and realizing the independence of the people.

That's why the revolutionary people of the world recognize the Juche idea as the eternal guiding idea representing the present and future of mankind and physiology inseparable for the independent people who live and fight according to this idea.

Whenever and wherever they live, people desirous of progress as the masters of their destinies will certainly prefer to live and fight as guided by the idea reflecting man's independent demand and interests.

For the Korean people Juche idea is their lifeline. They advance revolution and construction with this idea as the compass and think and act as required by this idea.

For the Korean people the Juche idea is the starting point of any work they design and plan; it is the guiding compass in their revolutionary struggle and construction work; and it is the yardstick in summing up and evaluating all the work they do.

This means that the Juche idea enjoys an eternal life in the hearts of the Korean people. That's why we say that President **Kim Il Sung** lives a life of eternity with his people.

Together with the people firmly armed with the great Juche idea and remaining true to the leader in their practical struggle for realizing his great idea, President **Kim Il Sung** lives as ever and for ever.

2) The People and the President Go the Same Road

-Revolutionary Traditions-

In the President's exploits the revolutionary traditions hold a special place.

While the leader's revolutionary idea is the eternal guiding idea of revolution, the revolutionary traditions established by the leader is the eternal root of the revolutionary cause pioneered and led by the leader and blood vessels connecting the blood lineage of revolution.

Going the same road with the President means to go forever the same road of revolution that grew out of this root.

The revolutionary traditions established by the President are the historic root of struggle for carving out the fate of the Korean people and the blood vessels connecting the lineage of revolution and never exhausting ideological and mental source of strength.

The revolutionary traditions formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were further developed and enriched after the country's liberation in August 1945 as the President continued to lead the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The revolutionary traditions formed by the President comprise the revolutionary idea and revolutionary spirit, fighting experiences, prototypes of social renovations, and methods of revolutionary leadership such as revolutionary work methods and popular style of work.

These revolutionary traditions have been and continue to be the unshakable mainstay for the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary struggle for realizing the independence of the people is a protracted, historic cause to be carried on generation after generation and it is lawful that the revolutionary struggle develops and advances with the revolutionary traditions as its roots.

The Korean revolution is a revolutionary cause of Juche that develops to its perfection under the banner of Juche idea and takes the revolutionary traditions as its root.

The revolutionary traditions formed by the president serve to imbue the Korean people with the soul of Juche, revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu, conviction of sure victory, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. They encourage the people to go on with the revolutionary struggle and construction work in their own way, with the attitude of being the masters of revolution.

Proud of the revolutionary traditions created under the banner of Juche and cherishing the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu, the Korean people carry out the revolution and construction vigorously to see their successful completion.

As required by the revolutionary traditions, the Korean people faithfully inherit their nation's blood lineage and continue their

indomitable fight to round off their revolutionary cause. This means that they go steadfastly along the way indicated by the President, the founder of revolutionary traditions. That's why it is said that President **Kim Il Sung** is as ever and for ever alive among the people.

The revolutionary struggle of the Korean people who live with the revolutionary spirit imbued in them by the leader and fight to carry forward the revolutionary traditions is a glorious struggle they carry on with their Leader.

Although President **Kim Il Sung** passed away, he had left over the glorious revolutionary traditions to the Korean people. Now the Korean people continue their struggle to attain the goals set by the great leader. That's why we say that President **Kim Il Sung** is alive with the people as always and for ever.

3) Inheritors of the President's Legacy

The founding of Juche-type party, government and revolutionary armed forces is a brilliant feat of President **Kim Il Sung**. That is because they are eternal political organizations and revolutionary armed forces that defend and care for the fate of the people of this country.

The President's idea and his leadership are realized through the instrumentality of the political organizations the leader himself founded.

The leader begins revolution, paves its way ahead, founds and develops the revolutionary idea reflecting the requirements and desire of the people for independence, and political organizations.

As weapons to realize the leader's idea and leadership, these organizations defend and advocate the independence of the people and ensure an independent life to the people, as required by the leader's idea and intention.

When we say that the leader is with the people, it means in other words that the political organizations of the leader are with the people to defend, look after and lead the fate of the people.

With the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea by President **Kim Il Sung**, the Korean people came to have a new type of revolutionary party guided by the great Juche idea.

The Party is a leading political organization to realize the independence of the people.

Particularly, in order to enforce politics of love and trust and of benevolence in socialist society, it is essential to build the ruling party into a motherly party.

President **Kim Il Sung** founded, strengthened and developed the WPK as a genuine guide and patron of the people, the party that is held responsible for and looks after the fate of the people as would do their real mothers.

For the first time in history, the WPK embodied the President's political belief that "The people are my God" and his Juche idea; it is the party whose mission is to realize the independence of the people; and it is the party that is held responsible for the people's fate.

The peculiar way of existence of the WPK is to serve the people and carry out revolution with the people and build a new society with the people.

The world political arena has witnessed the appearance of numerous political parties of the working class but none of them has put it forward as the supreme principle of their activities to embody and realize the independent requirements and intention of the working class and other sections of the people. It is none other than the WPK that did so.

That is why the Korean people absolutely trust the Party, entrust their destiny to the Party, remaining ever so true to the Party's

leadership. It is the demand of their life to go with the Party as ever.

The WPK, as the political weapon to realize the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of President **Kim Il Sung**, carries out all its activities with an infinite love for and trust in the people. This is the starting point of all its activities and it is the first and foremost task of WPK to defend the interests of the people. Therefore, the Korean people say that His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** is the WPK and the WPK is His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** and that his bosom is the Party's bosom and the Party's bosom is his bosom.

Although the heart of the President stopped beating, he is alive as ever so long as there is the WPK he founded, and lives with the Korean people as long as they share the fate with the Party that leads them.

By embodying his great Juche idea, the President set up the people's power and strengthened and developed it. This is an immortal exploit the President performed for the people and a valuable heritage left by the President for his people and history.

The people's power is a new type of political power guided by the Juche idea; it is a genuine people's political power serving the people and a powerful weapon for the building of a new society.

The founding of the DPRK by President **Kim Il Sung** proclaimed the birth of a new Korea, the first worker-peasant state in the colonial East, and as it was led by President **Kim Il Sung**, the DPRK emerged as a dignified, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant socialist power giving hope and conviction to all the revolutionary peoples.

Whereas the Party is the guiding political organization, the people's power is an inclusive political organization embracing all the people. It rallies the popular masses around the party and leader, defends the rights of the people, takes charge of the livelihood of the

people, raises the people as independent beings and gives full play to the creativity of the people.

The Korean people, as the master of the people's power, take part voluntarily in the management of state, sharing the fate with the people's power. So they say that their country is just the great President and the bosom of their country is the bosom of the great President.

The people's power founded by President **Kim Il Sung** advocates the independent rights of the people, fosters their creativity, takes charge and looks after the livelihood of the people. This brings the President and the people together never to be separated.

The revolutionary armed forces built up and strengthened by the President is a Juche-type, new revolutionary armed forces.

Under the banner of resistance to Japan, the President founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and after the country's liberation developed it into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces and direct successor to the revolutionary army. As a result, the Korean people came to have revolutionary armed forces reliably defending their country and the revolution and safeguarding the independence and honour of the country by smashing all attempts of aggression.

It is the peculiar mode of existence of the Korean People's Army to serve the people, crush the enemies by concerted efforts with the people and defend the revolutionary gains and people's lives and properties

In the history of the people's struggle for independence there appeared numerous kinds of armies but not one like the Korean People's Army whose mission is to defend the Party and the leader and the country and the people. The Korean People's Army is genuine people's armed forces sharing the fate with the Party and the

leader and with the people, one rare to be seen anywhere and in all ages.

The Korean People's Army is the army of the President the army of the Party; it is equipped with the Juche-based military idea of the President, his commanding art and Juche warfare; and it is the army that has realized the affinity between men and officers and unity between army and civilians.

The popular nature of the revolutionary armed force of this country will never change so long as it is guided by the President's Juche-based military idea. As Korea has such h reliable revolutionary armed force, the security of the country and the people is firmly guaranteed.

The revolutionary armed force founded and reared by the President safeguards the freedom and happiness of the people and provides a military guarantee for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche. This has made it possible for the Leader and people to unite as an unbreakable monolithic whole.

The WPK, the people's power and the People's Army founded by the great President are the political weapon associated only with the name of the President and that brings the President and the people together for ever

As long as there are the Party, the state power and the revolutionary armed forces that owe their existence to the idea of the Leader, the Leader is to be alive in the life and struggle of the people that will continue down through generations This is the truth testified by history of international communist movement.

Indeed the Korean people are blessed people who took over the political weapon, a peculiar heritage left by the President and with such people President **Kim Il Sung** is still alive today.

4) Entrusting Their Destinies on Their Social System

By embodying his immortal Juche idea, President **Kim Il Sung** built people-centred socialism in Korea, the greatest of all the achievements he made for the people.

Striking out an untrodden path, the President organized and led two stages of social revolution and several stages of socialist construction to set up a Korean socialist system and brought it into a full efflorescence.

Korean socialism is the people-centred socialism under which the popular masses are the masters of everything in society and everything serves the people, and society develops with the united efforts of the popular masses.

The socialist system established in Korea is the cradle of a happy life of the people as it assures the people of an independent and creative life.

It is already 90 years since scientific socialism appeared as a social system in the history of human emancipation and many countries set up socialist system, but none of them has ever established a people-centred socialist system as one we see in Korea.

Socialism is a society of the people that realizes the independent ideal of the people and therefore it must be a people-centred society, but in many countries things went wrong and socialism failed in the end.

In fact socialist system is incomparably superior to capitalist system. But the establishment of socialist system alone does not mean a full realization of independent and creative life of the people.

The level of development of social system and its excellence depends upon the political idea and ideal of the leader and his view and attitude towards the people.

In any country it is the leader that guides the work of establishing the socialist system and therefore his idea, view and attitude to the people are embodied in the social system set up under his guidance. So it is natural that whenever the people think of the happy life they enjoy under socialist system, they would think of the leader.

The world people praise the people-centred socialist Korea as earthly paradise for the people. It is not because that Korea is a wealthy country.

It is because the President's Juche-oriented view and stand and his spirit of devoted service to the people permeate in all aspects of social life in Korea.

The President's idea and view are that one must try to bring down a star from the sky if it were for the people and that all things must be made to serve the people. This idea is imbued in all aspects such as socialist political and economic systems, education and public health work, and in towns and villages, in schools, kindergartens and nurseries.

The President's boundless love for the people can also find its expression in calling many important objects after people. They include the nomenclature of the state Democratic People's Republic of Korea, People's Army, Grand People' Study House, People's Palace of Culture, People's Hospital and so on.

His great love for the people reaches all corners of life.

People of Korea know no worries about food, clothes and houses. Benefited by free education and free medical service systems, they learn to their hearts' content while enjoying a long life in good health.

In Korea the state gives jobs to all the able-bodied, looks after the livelihood of the people and takes care of the living of those unable to work and those aged with no one to support. Those revolutionary and

war veterans and men of merits live a worthwhile life enjoying state protection and deep love and respect of the people.

The President loved the rising generation most of all.

In capitalist countries the future of the children depends on the money- bags of their parents. Therefore it is natural that the children of the poor will fall victims to social inequality and vice.

Numerous children and young people are losing their lives or becoming disabled in incessant wars and social conflicts find in diseases and hunger, and more and more of them are roaming about the streets or running onto the road of crimes and degeneration.

But in Korea all the children are raised at state expense. Calling the children kings of the country, the President saw to it that the children should be provided with school uniforms and till necessary school things by the state and that they should learn as much as they could under the 11- year universal compulsory education system.

All these popular policies now in force in Korea demonstrate the superiority of people-centred Korean-style socialist system, the policies that issue from the President's noble love for the people.

The politics of love and benevolence for the people is a traditional mode of politics. The historic roots of this politics can be traced back to the days of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by President **Kim Il Sung**. And this politics attained further progress with the developing revolution and construction.

With boundless love for the people, President **Kim Il Sung** shared sweets and bitters with people and dedicated his all to the people. As he stood out as the leader of the Korean people, the popular politics opened up its first chapter and genuine, independent life of the people came into bloom.

Therefore the people of this country feel the warm love of the President every minute and live entrusting their destinies to the

socialist system. Never for a single moment do they think that the President has left them once and for good.

The people-centred socialist system is the cradle at happy life of the Korean people and affectionate bosom of the President. So this system is invincible and great President **Kim Il Sung** is alive with his people as always and for ever.

5) Rallied Around the President

The leader's politics of affection and benevolence for the people gave rise to a most lofty comradely love and revolutionary obligations among social members.

By enforcing the politics of love and trust, the President could realize the one-minded cohesion among the leader, the party and masses of the people and turn the whole society into a harmonious big family where all its members help and lead each other along. This is a valuable feat the President made for the people.

For the President, the love and trust for the people is the starting point of all his revolutionary activities and his revolutionary life is consistent with an infinite love for, and trust in, the people.

With this love and trust he set about his revolutionary activities and to the last moment of his life he led the revolutionary struggle and construction work with the same politics of love and trust.

His consistent faith and revolutionary motto were that the aim of revolution is after all to bring the love for the people into bosom and that he who does not love people cannot make revolution.

President's love for the people could be found in all aspects of life in this country, in the construction of the Party and political power, in economic and cultural construction, in the construction of the revolutionary armed forces and in setting up socialist political, economic and cultural systems.

And his love like warm sunshine reached all his people including the workers, farmers and intellectuals.

All members of society and all families of this country, without any exception, live under the warm benevolent eternal President.

The President's love for the people and his trust in them put a period to all existent ideas of love; they were the pink of love based on his man-centric philosophy and political belief, "People are my God".

Man as a social being has to live in relation with society. So a man's relations with society and its members may greatly affect his life and fate.

Generally speaking, the establishment of socialist system does away with class antagonism and makes the cohesion and co-operation the basis of new social relations. But this does not mean that all this will come of itself.

The history of development of socialism shows that democracy and social equality alone cannot bring about a change in the relations between men, nor can they develop these relations into one sealed with comradeship and blood ties conforming to the intrinsic nature of men.

In socialist society the relations between its members and the nature and level of their unity and cohesion are decided by the leader's political philosophy and his love for them.

For the first time in world political history President **Kim Il Sung** enforced the politics of love and trust for the people. Thus he paved a way to establishing true relations between the leader and the members of society and among social members themselves on the basis of comradely love and revolutionary obligations. This was a great turn in the development of human relations.

Thanks to this, one-minded unity between the Party and the entire people with the leader at its centre is achieved in Korea. Now all the people help and lead each other along on the road of revolution to make the ideas of the Leader and this Party a reality. Today this has become their mode of existence

We are now in the 21st century. But in many countries people are divided into many groups, grab at each other for their own interests and obstinate mode of existence is still prevalent. At this time the one-minded unity around the leader achieved in Korea cannot but be a big surprise to the people of those countries

Thanks to the politics of love and trust and of benevolence true relations between men based on genuine revolutionary comradeship and obligations have been established. These relations representing the eternal human relations will keep shining all over.

President **Kim Il Sung**, incarnation of politics of human love and trust, initiated the politics of benevolence. In the ranks of the Korean people co-operating with each other like real brothers still stands the President alive as always.

Since the President embarked on the road of revolution in his teenage till the last day of his life the President made immortal exploits for the times and history, for the country and people. Although his heart stopped beating, the President will live for ever in the hearts of the Korean people.

2. Great Successor

The eternal life of a leader is guaranteed by his successor.

As the history of socialist movement shows, it is true that the leaders who made great achievements for the times and revolution enjoy a life of eternity. But the life of eternity of a leader depends almost entirely on a man who succeeds the cause of his predecessor.

In the former Soviet Union and in east European countries, many leaders were cheered up to the pink of their glory. But what happened after their death? They became the target of insult and slander and even their ashes were desecrated and the socialist cause they had pioneered was frustrated.

These tragedies took place because of the failure in choosing faithful successors.

The leader plays the decisive role in carrying forward and advancing the cause of the working class and after his death his successor plays the decisive role in defending the achievements of his predecessor and carrying forward and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the previous loader.

When all this is done successfully, the leader can live a life of eternity together with his people and with the history.

The Korean people have the great fortune to have great Leader **Kim Jong Il** who is infinitely true to the cause of the President and who has inherited the President's idea and ability of leadership, fine traits and virtues.

With leader **Kim Jong Il** at the top post of the Party and involution, President **Kim Il Sung** is alive among his people as ever.

1) Supreme Incarnation of Loyalty

Kim Jong Il is the model of fidelity to President **Kim Il Sung**.

The protracted Korean revolution produced numerous fighters who remained infinitely true to the President's idea and leadership.

On the road of the Korean revolution from the days of anti Japanese struggle, the days of building a new Korea, the days of war and socialist construction, there was no one ever so true to the President as Leader **Kim Jong Il**.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** once said apart from his loyalty to the President he would be no longer **Kim Jong Il**.

It was an expression of Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s lofty intention and unshakable faith and will to hold high the President and to defend resolutely his revolutionary idea and achievements and accomplish the revolutionary cause pioneered by the President by the efforts of all generations to come. He declared it was his lifetime mission and motto.

What is basic to the loyalty to the previous leader? It is, in my opinion, the successor's loyalty to the revolutionary idea of his predecessor.

In this respect, we can claim that any successor who defends and adds to the brilliance of his predecessor's idea shall be a man of loyalty and any one who abandons or desecrates his predecessor's idea shall be a betrayer.

As historical lessons show, when the successor carries forward as it is the revolutionary idea of his predecessor and remains ever so true to him, the leader enjoys a life of eternity and his revolutionary cause will always emerge victorious, or else the leader's cause cannot be carried forward and the revolution will be taken off its track.

The boundless loyalty of **Kim Jong Il** to President **Kim Il Sung**

can find its expression in his absolute adoration of the President's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and his consistent stand to carry the idea forward faithfully.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** formulated the President's revolutionary idea as Kimilsungism and developed and enriched it into the guiding idea of the times.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** correctly estimated that the revolutionary idea of the great President was the one that attained the highest eminence of human ideology and that this idea represents the trend of the times. Therefore, he declared that it was his lofty mission to formulate this idea of the President as Kimilsungism, an idea restricted by no time and space.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**, great master of idea and theory, complying with the demand of the times and revolution and ardent aspiration of the revolutionaries and progressives of the world, buckled down to the pains-taking work for synthesizing and systematizing the revolutionary idea of the President and finally declared it as Kimilsungism in his immortal classic work on February 19, 1974 and proclaimed the present era as glorious era of **Kim Il Sung**.

This was a brilliant sum-up of the great President's ideological, theoretical and practical achievements, an event of historic significance. Leader **Kim Jong Il** formulated the Juche idea of the great President as an integral system of the Juche idea, theories and methods. And conforming to the demand of the present times and revolutionary development, leader **Kim Jong Il** enriched and developed the Juche idea with new principles and contents. He also energetically unfolded the work of arming the entire people with the Juche idea so that it should become idea of the people themselves.

In other words, the President sowed the seeds and fostered a tree of the Juche idea and leader **Kim Jong Il** grew it into a big tree bearing abundant fruits.

Through his energetic ideological and theoretic activities, leader **Kim Jong Il** enriched the Juche idea with new principles and propositions so as to make it shine more brilliantly as the guiding idea of the present times. This is indeed a crystallization of his loyalty to the great President.

As result, the Juche idea forming the highest peak of the revolutionary ideas of the working class established its historic position more solidly as the guiding idea of our times and the august name and image of President **Kim Il Sung**, the founder of Juche idea, settled down in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s loyalty to President **Kim Il Sung** was seen in all his ideological and theoretical activities to give answers to all the urgent questions presented by the times and history and in his efforts to subject all his activities thoroughly to defending the purity of the President's revolutionary idea and carrying through the revolutionary cause of the President.

All his works, for instance, "The Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of our Party", "The Fundamentals of the Building of a Revolutionary Party", "Abuses of Socialism are Intolerable" and "Socialism is a Science" are works of historic significance that advocate the President's revolutionary idea and theory and saliently clarify the scientific nature of socialism and its way ahead and the fundamentals of the building of a revolutionary party.

All the ideas and theories elucidated by leader **Kim Jong Il** including the theories on the construction of revolutionary party and state, economic and cultural construction, on the building of

revolutionary armed forces and working people's organizations, are all run through with the President's revolutionary ideas.

"Let us Arm More Thoroughly with the Revolutionary Idea of the Great Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**!". This slogan set forth by leader **Kim Jong Il** reflects his faith and will to hold the President in high esteem down through generations and complete the cause of the President successfully.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is firmly assured that the revolutionary idea of the President is the only guide indicating the way ahead of the Korean revolution and that the great cause of Juche will be realized only when the Juche idea is held aloft invariably.

The history of international communist movement recorded many theoreticians who remained true to their loaders in their lifetime, but few of them did so after their leaders' death.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** put it forth as one of the fundamental principles in building the party and advancing the revolution to resolutely defend, inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions formed by the great President, thus setting a fine example for the world in defending, inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of the leader.

At his initiative and under his energetic guidance, revolutionary battle sites, historic spots of revolutionary significance, revolutionary history museums and revolution museums were built across the country to tell about the revolutionary achievements of the President down through generations and people in all fields can learn from the achievements of the President's leadership.

Reflecting the ardent desire of the people to hold the president in high esteem, leader **Kim Jong Il** saw to it that bronze statues of the

President be erected in many parts of the country and that grand monuments be in the historic spots of revolutionary significance.

That is not all. Under his guidance people erected the 170 meter high Tower of the Juche Idea on the bank of the Taedong River flowing across the capital city of Pyongyang and the Arch of Triumph, a symbol and an epitome of President's anti-Japanese armed struggle at one of the capital's historic spots.

It is also under his guidance that the Korean people built numerous monumental structures like Schoolchildren's Palace, Ice Rink, Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Changgwang Health Complex and many avenues and stadiums, and the Party Founding Memorial Tower to hand down the President's exploits in founding, strengthening and developing the party, the guiding force for the Korean people.

In support of the President's patriotic will, leader **Kim Jong Il** initiated the construction of Chongnyu Bridge and the Kumnung Tunnel and made sure to build them as grand monumental structures. He also proposed building apartment houses for 100 000 households in Pyongyang so as to realize the lifetime wishes of the President who had wished to provide greater happiness to the people.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s fidelity to the President is boundless. His outlook on the leader and on his life is run through with his infinite loyalty to the President.

Thanks to leader **Kim Jong Il**, the President's revolutionary idea and his anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions have gained in greater glory and the President's far-reaching plan and wishes have been made real. Inspired by all this, the people of this country are now confidently marching forward along the road of revolution pioneered and traversed by the great President.

2) Man of Noble Morality

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is the people's leader who cherishes noble sense of moral obligations to the President.

He said to his people that they must set a fine example in attending on the President better than in his lifetime so that the world people could see the moral virtues of the communists with which they respect and follow their leader faithfully.

Quite the contrary, however, are some instances that occurred in the international communist movement. To cite an example, as soon as the head of state of a country passed away, a new man would take over the former and he would start just by setting forward a new idea and line putting an end to the period of his predecessor.

More, revisionist like Khrushchev appeared in the international communist movement and severely damaged the communist morality. No sooner had he usurped the leadership of the party and the state than he disparaged Stalin thus giving an impression to the world people that the communists were ns if morally depraved persons. The renegades of socialism also abused Lenin, founder of the first socialist state in the world.

Instances of this kind could be found in many communist parties. As a result, the communists of those countries lost the popular support and collapsed socialism.

This was a tragedy of the communist movement.

True revolutionaries are men of lofty moral virtues, pure and true. The essence of their virtues is their high respect for their leaders and their loyalty with which to repay the leader's love and trust.

Indeed, no one in the world can be equal to leader **Kim Jong Il** in personality, fidelity and morality. His utmost fidelity to the President

has been consistent, both in the lifetime of the President and now. This has earned him a great acclamation of the world people.

A series of measures to immortalize the President could he conceived by no one else but leader **Kim Jong Il**, the President's great successor, a man of most lofty communist moral virtues.

Here I would like to remind you of what leader **Kim Jong Il** said shortly after the President passed away.

To some officials he said that the communists, whatever their posts, must make revolution faithfully. The President, he went on, never knew that he would become general secretary of the party and head of state after the country's restoration as he was leading the Korean revolution against Japan. The President waged a 20-year long bloody anti-Japanese revolution only for the restoration of the country and for the freedom and liberation of the people.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** went on to say that he always thought himself a fighter of the President and as his fighter would work invariably as he did in the lifetime of the President to carry through to the end his revolutionary cause. The pledge we took before the President in his lifetime should never be changed now that he passed away, Leader **Kim Jong Il** said in deep emotion.

His words seem to bring me the great image of leader **Kim Jong Il** infinitely true to his moral obligations to the President.

To carry forward the President's achievements in his ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary leadership and his politics of benevolence and glorify his absolute trust and respect and high reputation- this is the life motto and invariable faith and will of leader **Kim Jong Il**, the great successor of the President.

Thanks to leader **Kim Jong Il**, a man of noble traits, the ardent desire of the people of Korea and the rest of the world to have the great President dwell in their hearts for ever is made real.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s infinite loyalty to the President served to revive the communist moral desecrated by the revisionists; it also helped to reveal the moral degeneration of the renegades of socialism and set a living example of the communist fidelity to their leader and his revolutionary cause.

3) Leader Kim Jong Il is President Kim Il Sung

This expression is universally acknowledged and it was also proved in reality.

In a word, leader **Kim Jong Il** is another President **Kim Il Sung** because he embodies in himself the unusual ideological and theoretic wisdom, leadership style and lofty virtues of President **Kim Il Sung**.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is indeed an outstanding thinker and theoretician, statesman and military strategist and a leader infinitely faithful to the country and the people.

His brilliant ideological and theoretic wisdom comprises his unusual memories, energetic spirit of research, keen judgment, ability of clear-cut analysis, all-round knowledge, and originality of discovering and creating new things by comparison, analysis, reasoning and synthesis, and special abilities to design and write.

I have read quite a lot of his theses, speeches and talks and the more I read, the greater admiration I would feel about his originality to create something new and his ability to give prompt answers to the demand of the times.

He developed and enriched the Juche idea founded by the President and equips his people with this and works energetically for the cause of independence of the world progressive people. With his ideological and theoretic activities he exerts a great influence over the world revolution and encourages its further development.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** is possessed of far-sighted perspicacity, strong organization, ability to design bold operations, revolutionary sweep, power of control and outstanding art of leadership.

Today, the Korean people are in a very complicated situation, but they do not know any chaos, but live a stabilized life with high pride, confidence and optimism, and vigorously advance along the road of socialism under the wise leadership of leader **Kim Jong Il**.

In leading the revolution and construction he took it as a key point to strengthen the Party and enhance its leading role. Thereby he developed the WPK into invincible ranks united on the basis of the Juche idea, into a militant and seasoned political organization and rallied the entire people around the party. This is an ample proof of his sagacious leadership.

He also brought about a new change in the building up of the revolutionary armed forces. He always got the better of the enemy in all the provocations. All this could be ascribed to the wide leadership of leader **Kim Jong Il**, a man of indomitable will and boldness, prominent commanding art and various war methods.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** loves and trusts his revolutionary comrades and people. And this is the main feature characterizing his politics.

With his warm love he looks after the workers, farmers, intellectuals and all other people and puts them up as masters of society and helps them to play their role as the masters of the country.

In ideological and theoretical talents, in the outstanding art of leadership and in noble virtues, he is just President **Kim Il Sung**.

Coming through the trials of the Korean revolution together with the great President, Leader **Kim Jong Il** took over all the talents and fine qualities of the President.

The great road of revolution he came along was the great road of struggle to realize the idea and leadership of the President, to defend,

inherit and develop the great cause and traditions of the President and to bring into full blossom the President's love for the people.

Reflecting the people's respect and love for Leader **Kim Jong Il** who had been carrying forward the revolutionary cause of Juche, the President wrote the following hymn on **Kim Jong Il**'s 50th birthday.

A Poem of Praise

Jong Il Peak rises on Mt Paektu
The blue waters of the Sobaek meander
Here, 50 years ago, the Bright Star was born
A master with pen and sword, royal and dutiful
He commands respect and praise from all
And cheers for him rock Heaven and earth.

In the hymn the President spoke highly of leader **Kim Jong Il** as the peerlessly great man for his literary and military accomplishments and his loyalty and filial piety and described the boundless joy and delight of the Korean people and the world progressives to greet another illustrious man who would lead a new century.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class recorded stories on the loyalty of a successor to his leader, but not a story on a leader who was satisfied to find such a great man on whom he could entrust his cause totally.

Under the guidance of leader **Kim Jong Il** this country embodies the ideas of the President to the full, unfolds a proud history of benevolent politics and brilliantly carries forward the cause of His Excellency President.

With the great sagacity of President **Kim Il Sung** leader **Kim Jong Il** guided his people along the one road of victory even in the vortex of rapid change and eventful history.

The great leadership of President **Kim Il Sung** finds its brilliant expression in the wise guidance of leader **Kim Jong Il** who, with his unusual organization, iron will, matchless bravery and diverse tactics turns adversity into prosperity and leads the people along the ever-victorious road, holding the initiative. “The people are my God” was the creed of President **Kim Il Sung** in his lifetime. Now it is inherited by leader **Kim Jong Il** who, embracing all people in his warm bosom, ensures them a most honourable and dignified life. Under his benevolent care people feel the same warm embrace as that of the President.

Therefore, in the look of leader **Kim Jong Il** the Korean people see the image of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The Korean people have found another mental pillar in leader **Kim Jong Il**, the pillar they had leaned on in President **Kim Il Sung**.

It is invariable faith of the people in his country that leader **Kim Jong Il** is just President **Kim Il Sung**.

This faith will never change even if the globe may break.

As they have leader **Kim Jong Il**, the Korean people are blessed with leaders.

Thanks to leader **Kim Jong Il**, the ideas and achievements of President **Kim Il Sung** will always shine and the President will be alive forever in the minds of his people.

3. Perfect Realization of the Cause of Immortality of the Leader

With heart-rending pain and sorrow the Korean people bid last farewell to their great leader President **Kim Il Sung** in 1994. But the Korean people have never thought that the President has left them once and for good. They think the President is alive as ever and forever in their hearts, in their life and struggle.

As in the past, the Korean people think that their very existence would be inconceivable apart from the President's revolutionary idea and revolutionary spirit and all valuable creations secured by his lifelong efforts.

The Korean people's faith and will to hold the President in high esteem forever will never change.

When the sorrow over the loss of the President was sweeping the whole country and the rest of the world, leader **Kim Jong Il** implanted into the hearts of all people the unshakable conviction that the President would be alive as ever with the people.

1) "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Will Always Be with Us"

When the news came that President **Kim Il Sung** passed away, no one believed it.

Only two days before that, the President was in good health guiding a conference of leading officials in the economic field.

Medical conclusion on his fatal illness could convince no one. And no one could ever imagine all the sufferings and distresses he had gone through since he embarked on the road of revolution in his teen age for the country and the nation holding high the flag of the Down-with-imperialism Union. If a thorny and rugged path was the only way to bring the victory even a day earlier, he would be glad to take the way, and if it was for greater happiness of the people, he was always ready to go through stormy rain and blizzard.

It was 20 years since the President left his home village. Now the country was liberated and he made a triumphal return to his motherland. He wanted to see his home village, but went by it to see the steel workers in Kangson.

After the country's liberation a mountain of work awaited him. He worked day and night without resting for building the party, state and army. When all this was done, he wished he could have a good rest. But the country was soon caught in the flames of war. The heavy burdens of war weighed down upon him. The President would say to some officials that Korea now fell behind others, therefore, they must catch up with others by working day and night, with little rest. The President worked tirelessly to lead the people to the victory in the war.

After the war, he was faced with the task of rebuilding the war-ravaged country. It was a task that would take Korea many difficult years to accomplish.

The President as always took the van of the struggle to carry out the historic task surmounting all difficulties.

Travelling a long and rough path of struggle, the President turned Korea, the homeland of the Juche idea into holy land "Jerusalem" of the 20th century.

On the last day of his life the President was still working in his office.

The President passed away because of the distresses and fatigue accumulated all through his life and of the heavy burdens of history that no one else could shoulder for him. Just that's why the Korean people grieved so deeply at his demise.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** put up the slogan, "The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us", a slogan that gave the people a new faith in life.

In the history of struggle for human emancipation President **Kim Il Sung** has become a symbol of independence blazing the path of struggle of the people.

It is, therefore, an ardent desire and unshakable faith of the people to build a society that will see the realization of independent ideal of the people.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** saw that such desire and faith of the people were not an eruption of momentary sentiments but demand of history and will of all peoples and put up that slogan.

That slogan also reflects the lofty intention of leader **Kim Jong Il** to carry through the revolutionary cause the President pioneered and advanced, and make real the President's lifetime wishes.

The President's supreme ideal was to build a society where his idea "The people are my God" would come true and his revolutionnary cause of Juche was just a struggle to build such a society.

The President overcame all difficulties and hardships man could imagine and fought to the last moment of his life for the happiness of the people.

To our sorrow, the President passed away before he could see his cause of Juche accomplished.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** solemnly proclaimed to the world his pledge to realize the President's lifetime wishes by carrying through the cause left over by the President.

Soon Korea became the focal point of world attention.

Many people speculated that Korea would be going through some changes in its line and policies.

In some of the former socialist countries in Europe there were confusion and changes after the death of their leaders. And some people thought that Korea could not be an exception on this score. Just at this time leader **Kim Jong Il** set forward the slogan, "Great Leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us". It was a telling blow to the imperialists and their lackeys and the renegades of socialism.

This slogan was also a manifestation of the unshakable faith and will of the party and people of Korea to hold fast to the revolutionary idea, lines and policies of the President.

Any deviation from the line and policies maintained by the President would only mean a crime and an act of betrayal cutting the blood lineage of revolution.

Of course, progress of revolution and changes in the situation may require new policies. But in any case the new policies should not mean a deviation from the fundamental principles and the strategic line set forth by the President.

It was not a surprise that the slogan put up by leader **Kim Jong Il** gave joy and optimism to the communists and friends of Korea all over the world but miserable defeat and disgrace to the enemies and renegades.

The whole life of the President was a life totally dedicated to the country and nation and a life of struggle he waged together with his people.

It is said that on July 6, 1994, just two days before his demise the President declared that he would be as ever with the people. It was his born trait to be with his people all the time. Therefore, never could anyone think of the President separated from his people, nor could the people ever dream of their existence apart from the President.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**'s slogan, "The Great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us" gave an expression to the ardent desire of the people who missed the President morn and more with every passing day.

In order never to forget the President people inscribed his bright image in many places and the slogan wishing for his eternal life on many huge rocks in scenic spots.

It happened some time after the President passed away. In front of the Pyongyang Department Store No. 1 stands a tower of slogan. The former slogan inscribed on the tower was, "We wish a long life in good health to the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**".

The slogan was replaced by a new one Hint is "The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us".

The people believed that the President would live forever.

The passers-by who saw the old slogan being replaced by the new one felt their hearts rending to pieces. Some of them sobbed, waving their hands as if to say, No.

Just at the moment, some primary school children and Kinder-garteners turned up there. In tearful voice they began singing quietly.

Every moment our leader's life is devoted
To bring a fuller, richer life to the people
Our happiness is great, our ardour knows no bound
You take us to your heart with never-failing love

It was the song "We wish a long life and good health to the leader". People present there bitterly regretted that they could not sing the song any further and recalled the happy days they had enjoyed under the loving care of the President, singing the song to themselves.

To the distant ends of the earth we'll follow you
Till the sun and the moon grow cold we'll stay with you
Your kindliness is great, we'll sing forever
We'll always remain loyal to you, great leader father
Is the wish of the people in our joyous land

With a lump in their throats the children could not sing the song to the end, bursting into tears.

A sea of tears was unfolded around the slogan tower.

Trams and cars stopped running and passengers looked up at the tower in tears. Among them there were seen foreigners.

They found the letters "The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us".

Looking at the tower, now with the inscription of the slogan wishing for an eternal life of the President, people began to bear in mind the true meaning of the new slogan with deep emotion.

Then someone among the crowd began singing the "Song of General **Kim Il Sung**", an immortal hymn. Presently other people joined in singing. It turned into a grand chorus.

Bright traces of blood on the crags of Jangbaek still gleam
Still the Amnok carries along signs of blood in its stream
Still do those hollowed traces shine resplendently
Over Korea ever flourishing and free
So dear to all our hearts is our General's glorious name,
Our own beloved **Kim Il Sung** of undying fame

Similar scenes were unfolded in all areas of the country.

In front of the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace a ceremony was held to unveil a large wall painting bearing the image of the

President smiling all over the face.

On big rocks of scenic mountains like Myohyang and Kumgang were inscribed the words “The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us” and “Korea, be proud of your glory that you had as your leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** the greatest man in your nation’s history of 5 000 years” Towers with the inscription of slogan, “The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** will always be with us” and mosaic wall paintings of the President appeared in many places.

Today in Korea radio broadcasting service starts every day with the singing of the “Song of General **Kim Il Sung**” and TV station also starts its daily service screening the picture of the President together with the singing of the “Song of General **Kim Il Sung**”.

And the recorder set in “Kwangmyongsong No 1”, the first earth satellite launched by Korea, also sends out the “Song of General **Kim Il Sung**” into the boundless space.

President **Kim Il Sung** lives as ever in the hearts of the Korean people who never think that the President has left them for ever.

Under the leadership of leader **Kim Jong Il** the Korean people will go on fighting vigorously to carry through the line and tasks the President set forth in his lifetime.

2) The President Is in His Office Room Today Too

Sometimes I couldn’t fall asleep, thinking as if the President were still alive smiling all over the face.

I was deeply moved to know that the President was enshrined at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, the former presidential office.

The history of socialist movement recorded successors to their leaders, but none of them settled the problem of eternal life of the leader perfectly.

Every visitor to Korea cannot but be moved at the reality of Korea that solved the problem at the highest level.

On July 8, five years after the President passed away, leader **Kim Jong Il** visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace. He respectfully made a bow before the President lying in state there. Turning to the accompanying officials he said in deep emotion that it was right of him to enshrine the President here in this memorial palace as he was in his lifetime.

Over the past five years leader **Kim Jong Il** did all he could to make the President seem alive as ever.

The problem he faced was where to lay the President in state.

It was a universally acknowledged convention that the deceased party or state leaders are laid in state in new tombs And their office buildings, along with their posts, were transferred to their successors.

When a party or state leader died, his bier was laid in state in a new tomb on the central square of a city or any other place regardless of where he had worked in his lifetime.

Lenin mausoleum, Mao Zedong Memorial Hall and Ho Chi Minh tomb, for instance, are at the Red Square of Moscow, or in front of the Tienanmen Square of Peking or in Bading Square of Hanoi, all a little way off the places of their work.

After the funeral functions for the President were over some officials suggested that leader **Kim Jong Il** should move to the Kumsusan Assembly Hall (former presidential office) to continue with his work.

Some other officials came out with an idea that the President should be enshrined at **Kim Il Sung** Square, or on Mansudae Hill, or somewhere in Mangyongdae district.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** declined all those suggestions.

He said that the President should be enshrined at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall where he had his office and where he met so many people as he was leading the Korean revolution.

Later, recalling those days, leader **Kim Jong Il** said that the Kumsusan Assembly Hall was a house the people had built as a gift for the President and a house of history where the President had stayed so long to lead the Korean people and the cause of independence of the world progressives. He went on to say that it was a moral obligation for all of us, soldiers and disciples of the President, to hold him in high esteem as we did in his lifetime, by rebuilding the Kumsusan Assembly Hall as memorial palace to befit the great features of President **Kim Il Sung** and the characteristics of mausoleum.

It is thanks to leader **Kim Jong Il**'s high fidelity to the President that he lies in state in his office room as in his lifetime and lives an eternal life as the sun of Juche in the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world.

Some countries laid coffins of their leaders underground and some others buried them under sealed up marble plates. So when there are functions people would have to tread the floor under which are coffins or people could not see the faces of their departed leaders.

It happened when leader **Kim Jong Il** was to designate a 100m in which to lay the President in state.

Looking round the rooms of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall, he halted in front of a large wall painting. It was where the President was

first laid in state. Just there the President in his lifetime had met many people, talked with them and had posed for pictures with them.

Opinions were divided among officials on which room to select.

Leader **Kim Jong Il**, after listening to all the opinions, said that it would be better to look round the rooms all and then decide.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** stopped in front of the wall painting of famous Mt Kumgang which depicts fantastic rocks and cliffs, fresh falls and beautiful flowers and leaves in good harmony. This was where the President used to work, meet visitors and have pictures taken with them. Also here he received foreign heads of state and political figures.

This is the very place to lay the President in state, leader **Kim Jong Il** exclaimed, and the officials all agreed.

In retrospect leader **Kim Jong Il** had done his utmost to immortalize the President despite his intolerable grief at the unexpected mourning of the nation.

The historic days were embroidered with the fervent loyalty and boundless sincerity devoted by the successor for his leader. In the long run, the President was laid in state in his office room as today.

The consistent principle leader **Kim Jong Il** held fast to in the construction of a supreme temple for the President was that it must be a monumental palace that would enable the people to acquire the greatness of the President.

He saw to it that the visitors to the palace could feel the greatness of the President in everything passing from the first hall to the last through the education ground. Then it would become **Kim Il Sung** Memorial in the true sense of word.

The earlier design for the memorial palace did not include a hall with the marble statue of the President as today. It was because history had not recorded any mausoleum of that kind.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** came to the scene on many occasions and taught specific ways to arrange the hall with the marble statue of the President in western clothes with a turndown collar, his hands clasped behind his back and with a look warmly welcoming the visitors, just as we see today.

Now the palace has become the supreme temple of Juche where the President is alive as ever, awakening the people of Korea, adherents to the Juche idea and those who are aspiring for independence to the truth of revolution and the conviction of independent life and bright future.

In June 1995 Leader **Kim Jong Il** saw to it that a joint decision was adopted on laying the President in state and called on the whole party, the entire army and all people to come out for the construction of the Kumsusan district.

On his birthday, too, he came to the scene, showing the ways and means of construction.

Thanks to his guidance, the projects of the platform of the place, the stone pavement of the square and the installation of outdoor corridor were all completed in a specific Korean style.

Examining the designs of the surroundings of the palace, the gate and fence, he said it wouldn't be easy to build a stone gate and stone fence, but they should be done to hand down to our posterity so that they could say that the people of the 20th century made really great and magnificent things. As a result, a stone gate and several hundred meter long fence embossed with cranes made their splendid appearance.

That is not all. People also created over 100 hectares of arboretum that is covered with trees of multiple species from different parts of the country and rare trees from abroad. And a boulevard passing by the palace and Kumnung tunnel and up-to-date

loop line were open to traffic. As a result, the palace urea has been built up into a magnificent land I suitable to the absolute authority of the President. It is a truth that a leader can be immortal only when his successor is great.

President **Kim Il Sung**, alive as ever at the Kumsusan Memorial Palace, the supreme temple of Juche, meets people from all walks of life and encourages them to the struggle and leads the progressives of the world along the road of independence.

As there is leader **Kim Jong Il**, the supreme incarnation of lofty fidelity and moral obligation, President **Kim Il Sung** was, is and will be in his office in the palace.

3) Kim Il Sung, Eternal President of the Republic

The preamble of the Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stipulated as follows.

"Under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will uphold the great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** as eternal President of the Republic and carry the revolutionary cause of Juche through to completion by defending and carrying forward the idea and achievements of Comrade **Kim Il Sung**."

On September 5, 1998 the 10th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK met for its 1st session, a long-awaited event. The people had been longing so eagerly to see His Excellency **Kim Jong Il** elected the top leader of the Republic

Before the session, he was elected deputy to the SPA by 100 percent approval. The news had hurled the whole country into a sea of joy and happiness.

A deluge of letters and telegrams came to the Central Election Committee wishing to hold him in high esteem as the top leader of the state.

Just at that time the participants in the SPA session heard the preface of the socialist constitution with an indescribable delight.

Listening to what was stipulated newly in the preface of the socialist constitution, they were convinced that President **Kim Il Sung** would be with them forever.

The socialist constitution of the DPRK is **Kim Il Sung** constitution. It legalizes the President's Juche-based idea on state building and his achievements.

But the people in this country knew little how the socialist constitution came into being, the constitution that legalized the presidency of His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** as eternal.

In the days of July 1994 when the country was in a sea of lears and grief after the President passed away, leader **Kim Jong Il** confirmed his determination to continuously hold the President in high esteem, as the Republic's eternal President.

At that time the people earnestly called for electing leader **Kim Jong Il** President of the Republic.

As shown by world political history, after the death of state loaders their successors were elected hastily to prevent anything unhappy from occurring because of a political vacuum.

The same was true of Engels, Stalin and Malenkov. Engels took over the leadership of Marx, the first leader of the working class soon after expressing condolences before his tomb in March 1883.

Stalin took over the official posts of Lenin after bidding last farewell to him at the Kremlin in January 1924 and Malenkov also succeeded to the leadership of Stalin after making a funeral address at the same place in March 1953.

The Korean people's earnest wish to see leader **Kim Jong Il** elected as head of state came not from a concern about a "political vacuum", but from their firm conviction that only leader **Kim Jong Il** who was the same with President **Kim Il Sung** can lead the Party, the state and the army wisely.

The people had already elected him President of the Republic in their minds.

At that time leader **Kim Jong Il**, referring to the exploits of President **Kim Il Sung** who developed Korea, an insignificant country into a powerful and dignified country, called for leaving the pride of making revolution under such a great leader to history and the posterity.

He also stressed the need to record the august name of President **Kim Il Sung**, the intimate and noble name of the whole humankind on the history of Korea forever and to make the posterity praise only President **Kim Il Sung** in connection with the word of president.

Turning to the officials who requested him to take the post of head of state, leader **Kim Jong Il** said that he could not have the title of president because he was a soldier and disciple of the President to carry out his ideas and line. He also called on all officials to remain loyal to the President without the slightest change in the future too as in the past.

Afterwards too, he earnestly pointed out that King Tangun is the founder-father of the Korean nation, but the great leader **Kim Il Sung** is the father of socialist Korea.

His firm stand was that it was not necessary to think of election, but of how to defend and brilliantly carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the President and to invariably go along the one road travelled by the President and concentrate all efforts on implementing the cause of the President.

As he had the noble view of morality to invariably carry forward the cause of the President as his revolutionary soldier, leader **Kim Jong Il** left the top post of the Party and state vacant for 4 years, devoting all his sincerity and loyalty to realizing the immortality of the President.

Thanks to such warm loyalty and moral obligation of leader **Kim Jong Il**, the minds of all people were filled with the beaming image of the President and his voice as well as with the confidence that the President would be together with them forever.

When the Korean people and the progressives of the world were waiting for him to be elected the head of state and make a policy speech, leader **Kim Jong Il** took only the responsible post of chairman of the National Defence Commission handed over to him by President **Kim Il Sung** in his lifetime.

Instead of making a policy speech, he together with the participants in the session heard the recorded policy speech made by President **Kim Il Sung** at the first session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly.

The first session of the 10th Supreme People's Assembly demonstrated to the whole world the will of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to uphold President **Kim Il Sung** as the father of the nation and glorify his exploits for nation building forever.

It was a historic event that established anew the revolutionary morality harmed by the renegades of socialism.

That's why bourgeois politicians in the west spoke highly of it as an "unprecedented event in the history of world politics" and "ethics and morality of arousing world-wide admiration for leader".

The promulgation of **Kim Il Sung** Constitution by the noble look on morality of His Excellency **Kim Jong Il** made President

Kim Il Sung remain immortal as the eternal leader of the WPK and the Korean people and the single head of state of the DPRK.

4) 1912 Is the First Year of Juche

July 8, 1997, the very day three years after the President passed away, was set as the nation's biggest memorial day. That day, an important decision was made on setting the Juche era with 1912, the birth year of the President as its 1st year and April 15, the birthday of the President, the greatest national holiday.

There had been successors who remained true to their deceased leaders but none of them did so much as leader **Kim Jong Il** did for his predecessor.

He instituted a new era so that history could flow forever with the name of President **Kim Il Sung**.

The decision threw the whole nation into a boundless joy. Newspapers, news agencies and broadcasting services of Russia, the U.S., Japan, Germany, Sweden, France and many other countries gave wide publicity to the decision under respective titles "a new calendar instituted signalling the beginning of the Juche era" and "**Kim Il Sung** guiding the new era."

Some people had speculated that there might be a new change in DPRK's policies, but the DPRK radio service broadcast the important decision, startling the world public.

The institution of a new era and the decision to glorify the life and feats of President **Kim Il Sung**, once again manifested the unshakable faith and noble moral obligation of leader **Kim Jong Il**.

In his lifetime, the progressives of the world, as well as the people of this country, celebrated April 15 as a jubilee common to all nations.

After the President passed away, the Korean people still ardently wished him to be alive as ever.

One day in January 1997 leader **Kim Jong Il** said to still officials that after observing third year mourning the people should commemorate the birthday of the President more significantly than his death day.

At the outset of the year he had a great deal of work to do but he spent much time for immortalizing the President along with April 15.

After the demise of the President many people of this country made earnest requests to institute the Juche era out of their growing wish to hold him in high esteem as ever and glorify his revolutionary exploits forever.

With the approaching of the third anniversary of the demise of the President, leader **Kim Jong Il** resolved to institute the Juche Era after postponing so much.

The Christian Era the world is using commonly today was made by a priest of Ancient Rome in 525 A. B with a view to disseminate a doctrine.

Many years passed since then, but not an era was instituted aimed at adding lustre to the revolutionary life of a leader.

The institution of the Juche Era and its wide use in the life of the people of this country made the history of Korea flow as the history of the President forever starting from 1912, his birth year.

With the institution of the Juche Era the life of the President came to shine forever and his history flow forever along with the long history of Korea.

The ardent desire of the Korean people and the world progressives was realized brilliantly.

Indeed, leader **Kim Jong Il** is a great General who satisfied the unanimous wish of the **Kim Il Sung** nation.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** set forth a unique idea that the cause of immortality of leader is to immortalize the ideas and exploits of President **Kim Il Sung** and make the President alive in the hearts of the people forever and dedicated all his painstaking efforts for the purpose. Thanks to his tireless efforts President **Kim Il Sung** remains alive in the hearts of the Korean people as the eternal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. The History of the Sun Flows Forever

….

2)Defender of Socialism

Though the situation is rigorous, socialist Korea steadily demonstrates its dignity and might and emerges victorious only thanks to the unbreakable strength of the unique Songun politics of leader **Kim Jong Il**.

In Korea the leader, the Party and the people are united single-mindedly. It is prerequisite to the struggle for defending socialism.

Single-minded unity has become a synonym for the national power of Korea.

With this might the Korean people have won victory after another in the confrontation with the imperialists and worked miracles in the revolution and construction.

In the mid-1990s the plot of the imperialists to stifle this country reached an extreme pitch.

The United States knelt down before the Korean people in October 1994, but persisted in its moves to invade this country behind the curtain of DPRK - U.S. talks.

Clamouring that they were ready for a “second Korean war”, the enemies worked out “Operation Plan-5027” and perpetrated all kinds of machinations.

This country had to face a fierce showdown with the U.S.- led imperialist forces.

At that time too, Korea mercilessly punished the aggressors who encroached upon its territory even 0.0001 mm.

In December 1994 the Korean army brought down a U.S. surveillance and reconnaissance helicopter with a single shot when it violated their space. The plane had been called a “cat in the sky” because it was not shot down while implementing the tasks of surveillance, guidance and reconnaissance during the Iraqi war.

In this connection a special envoy of the U.S. president arrived in Korea at the end of that year and made an official apology on behalf of the U.S. government and signed a “memorandum of understanding” to officially guarantee to take measures to prevent the recurrence of that kind of incident. It was a great victory of the military strength of this country that was consolidated by Songun politics.

Under the pretext of an imminent second Korean war in 1997 the U.S. imperialists and their stooges brought many tanks and different kinds of artillery pieces and heavy weapons into the demilitarized zone. They even deployed armed personnel and fired shells, kicking up war hysteria.

The U.S. scheme to isolate and stifle this country found its salient expression in “nuclear issue” and “missile issue”.

The United States resorted to all kinds of manoeuvrings to disarm and stifle this country at any cost while covering its aggressive nature.

But it was overpowered by the dignified attitude of this country.

In the long run DPRK-U.S. confrontation surrounding a "suspicion of underground nuclear facilities" closed not as inspection, but as visit to a place in May 1999 and in May 2000 under the condition that the United States paid an admission fee.

That was not all.

Defeated at "missile talks", the United States took a measure to lift some economic sanctions against the DPRK and then even supplied food to this country in 2001 and 2002.

The director of the Sofia Strategic Institute said:

"In recent years the Korean peninsula witnessed a touch- and-go situation many times, but war was prevented and peace safeguarded.

This kind of historic event is unthinkable apart from the iron will, unusual pluck and distinguished military strategy of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il**."

The Korean revolution faced innumerable obstacles since the 1990s of the 20th century, but Korean socialism was neither frustrated nor stifled as expected by the enemy.

Under the leadership of Supreme Commander **Kim Jong Il** the Korean people bravely overcame the hardships and trials encountered with indomitable will and revolutionary spirit. They achieved miraculous successes in the revolution and construction and safeguarded socialism.

This country started an arduous march and forced march in the mid-1990s of the 20th century the greatest agony of which was the shortage of food. That sort of difficulty raised serious problems in electricity, railway transport and all other economic fields.

The situation was very grave and the prospect was dim.

Such a crisis had been created by the vicious moves of the U.S. imperialists to isolate and stifle this country.

This obstacle was further aggravated by severe drought, flood and natural disasters that were seen for the first time in scores of years.

Just at that time leader **Kim Jong Il** dispatched the People's Army, the pillar and main force of revolution to major sectors of the economic construction to break through the difficult situation.

In response to the order of the Supreme Commander, People's Army soldiers went to the socialist rural villages and did their utmost to conclude the farming of the year with success.

Those soldiers who started to work at the major power production- related establishments, iron and steel works and railway transport offices displayed revolutionary soldiers' spirit to carry through the order of the Supreme Commander.

In those days many industrial establishments were restored across the country and normalized production, putting economic affairs on the right track.

Leader **Kim Jong Il** worked out a plan to make a model of Jagang Province and led the province to take the van in the struggle to make a breakthrough in the arduous march.

With a determination to "go the thorny path cheerfully" the people in the province worked devotedly in spite of sacrifice.

Learning after the revolutionary soldiers' spirit and spirit of the people in Jagang Province, the entire people across the country rose like a mountain and dashed forward and the effected fresh innovations in socialist construction as a whole.

Amid great successes achieved in all sectors of socialist construction there took place an epochal event on August 31, 1998.

It was the launching of an artificial earth satellite "Kwang-

myongsong No.1".

It is recognized universally that the development and completion of an artificial earth satellite and its launching can be successful only by the most sophisticated science and technology and strong national power.

Few countries were successful in launching an artificial satellite at once.

The United States put the artificial earth satellite "Vanguard" on its orbit at the ninth try and Japan put the artificial satellite "Oosmi" on its orbit at the sixth try after repeated failure.

But Korea succeeded at once by launching the artificial satellite aboard a multi-stage carrier rocket it developed with its own wisdom and technology on its own launching ground. It was a historic event that powerfully demonstrated the might of the science and technology of this country.

With the conviction of sure victory and unbreakable will the Korean people succeeded in putting its economy on the orbit of progress, thereby victoriously finishing the arduous march and forced march and providing a solid springboard for building a powerful nation.

On the basis of it leader **Kim Jong Il** wisely led the struggle to speed the building of a thriving nation.

In particular, he put forward the line of socialist economic construction to develop defence industry preferentially while developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously and thus provided a firm guideline of the building of a thriving socialist nation. He visited Chollima Iron and Steel Complex and many other factories, enterprises and construction sites, kindling the torch of great revolutionary upsurge.

With a guerrilla-type forced march he travelled all parts of

the country freely and led the revolution and construction, finding out the main link to solve difficult problems and creating a model to generalize it.

Under his leadership the army and people of this country set about a grand march for great upsurge and created landmark miracles without let-up.

They successfully launched the artificial earth satellite "Kwangmyongsong No. 2", a creation of self-reliance with their own efforts and technology and thus set up a new landmark in the development of science and technology.

Today Korea, racing against the several hundred years in the history of machine industry, has taken the supremacy of CNC technology and thus demonstrates the might of Korea higher.

The new revolutionary upsurge rapidly increases the wealth of prosperity in the sky and on the land and sea, thereby unfolding the long cherished ideal and ambition of the Korean people in reality.

In this way socialist Korea dynamically opens up the gate to a thriving nation.

….

The leadership of His Excellency **Kim Jong Il** is the continuation of the leadership of President **Kim Il Sung** in his lifetime.

Under the care of leader **Kim Jong Il** the revolutionary life of President **Kim Il Sung** will be immortal and the history of immortality of His Excellency President will flow forever as the sun shines in the sky forever.

* * *

Peerlessly Great Man and Immortality

Now I'd like to lay down my pen.

Preface is to be followed by conclusion.

But, painfully feeling my inability to write conclusion, I want to conclude my humble writing with some accounts under the title "Peerlessly great man and immortality".

Throughout his life President **Kim Il Sung** met heads of state of 136 countries on a total of 1 982 occasions, 206 party leaders on a total of 2 236 occasions, 76 heads of government on a total of 833 occasions and other foreign figures more than 70 000 in all and rendered great services to global independence.

Address of Ardent Admiration

Stalin in his lifetime was called "mother of humankind" and "invincible generalissimo" by adherents to socialism and communism while "red devil" and "iron fist" in the west.

Stalin rarely unburdened his mind to others or spoke highly of anybody.

But there was an exception to him.

Early in 1949 President **Kim Il Sung** visited the former Soviet Union at the invitation of Stalin. Stalin gave a grand banquet in honour of **Kim Il Sung**. Attending it were high-ranking officials of the Soviet Party and government and diplomatic envoys of different countries.

Addressing the banquet, Stalin spoke highly of His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** as distinguished leader recognized by the world and great hero who performed immortal feats for defending the Soviet revolution.

He went on:

"Comrade **Kim Il Sung** is a genuine proletarian internationalist and a model of the communist movement who defended the Soviet Union from the imperialist aggression with blood and arms. Today the Soviet Union is enabled to build socialism in peaceful circumstances thanks to the struggle of true communists like Comrade **Kim Il Sung**.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I propose expressing sincere thanks to Comrade **Kim Il Sung** with loud applause in reflection of the unanimous minds of all of us and our friends"

At the moment a stormy applause burst forth shaking the hall.

It was an unprecedented scene.

Stalin had been respected highly as the elder of the world revolution and had seldom revealed his feelings. It was beyond imagination for such a man to speak highly of and express sincere thanks to His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** in the presence of diplomatic envoys of different countries.

Usually, speech for a foreign guest at a banquet is run through with diplomatic greetings, expectation for the developed relations between countries and wish for good health of the guest.

Stalin, however, broke such a custom at a diplomatic event and highly praised great President **Kim Il Sung**. At that time Stalin was 71 years old, 33 years older than **Kim Il Sung**.

The speech of Stalin was an address of ardent admiration for President **Kim Il Sung**.

Request of Mao Zedong

On April 14, 1975 President **Kim Il Sung** arrived in Beijing to visit China. Greeting him at the railway station, Tang Xiaoping, the then vice-president of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China told him that Mao Zedong was earnestly looking

forward to seeing President **Kim Il Sung** from morning, counting hours and minutes.

Tang said Mao Zedong had been living in Hunan, Xian's and Human provinces for a year and had come to Beijing a week before at the news of visit of President **Kim Il Sung**.

President **Kim Il Sung** called on Mao Zedong who was waiting for him impatiently, though he was seriously ill.

Grasping the hands of President **Kim Il Sung**, Mao Zedong said he had thought of Comrade **Kim Il Sung** through a week and he had not been able get to sleep at the thought that he would see him.

President **Kim Il Sung** talked with him for a long time.

Mao Zedong fully consented to the view and stand of President **Kim Il Sung** on international political problems and said in earnest:

"In the future too as in the past, you Comrade **Kim Il Sung** should take charge of the world revolution and international communist movement.

Only you Comrade **Kim Il Sung** can look after the world revolution. I sincerely request you to continue to lead the world revolution and the international communist movement."

A lot of time passed unawares and they had to part.

Gripping the hands of President **Kim Il Sung**, Mao Zedong said in an excited tone:

"Probably, this might be our last parting. I am infinitely happy to have such a great man of the world as Comrade **Kim Il Sung** as my most intimate comrade-in-arms and brother.

The victory of the world revolution and international communist movement is placed on the shoulder of Comrade **Kim Il Sung**.

So I wish you good health. This is my last request."

Regret of Ho Chi Minh

Ho Chi Minh (1890-1969) was the leader of the working class and people of Vietnam and prominent activist of the international communist movement.

Vietnam was liberated from the yoke of imperialism and took the road of socialism entirely thanks to Ho Chi Minh.

Ho Chi Min, however, always told those who highly respect him like this.

"It is not me, but the great leader of the Korean people Comrade **Kim Il Sung** that the Vietnamese people should respect sincerely. Though I am older than him and made revolution earlier than him, I am only a disciple of his."

Ho Chi Minh always respected **Kim Il Sung** as his teacher and solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction as he taught.

He met President **Kim Il Sung** in July 1957 when Vietnam declared socialist revolution and was pushing ahead with socialist construction in real earnest.

As it declared socialist revolution, Vietnam faced many problems on how to raise the industry of the country that was devastated by the colonial rule of the imperialists, how to transform the relations of production along socialist lines and how to solve peasant and intellectual problems.

He read voluminous books dealing with socialist construction in the former Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution, only to fail to find out any secret formula. It was because the reality of Vietnam was far different from the experience of the Soviet Union and China.

While groping in the dark, he thought that in order to solve complicated problems facing the Vietnamese revolution, he should learn not from the experience of the Soviet Union or China, but from

teachings of His Excellency **Kim Il Sung** who gained rich experiences in the revolution and construction and visited Korea.

President **Kim Il Sung** warmly welcomed him at the airport and accompanied him to different places such as factories, farm villages and schools, teaching every experience in socialist construction.

At talks with President **Kim Il Sung** before farewell Ho Chi Minh said that in the three days of visit to Korea he learned what he had to learn in more than three years and he came to know deeper that Comrade **Kim Il Sung** had acquired very rich experience in the building of a new society.

Then he asked the President to explain in detail about the experience in organizing agricultural cooperatives, the main fighting tasks of the Workers' Party of Korea, policies of industry, agriculture, commerce, education, culture and other fields, intellectual problem and united front.

In view of talks of one or two hours the question was excessive.

The President said it would take much time to explain about the problems and suggested talking in Chinese without interpreter.

Having worked in China for a long time as a delegate of the Comintern, Ho Chi Minh was good at Chinese. He was beside himself with joy.

President **Kim Il Sung** explained concretely and in easy terms while citing figures and examples about the post-war situation of Korea, the basic line of economic construction and the successes and experiences in the efforts to reconstruct and develop the economy of the country and improve the people's standard of living. .

Ho Chi Minh wrote down teachings of President **Kim Il Sung** one by one, requesting to explain once again about some problems.

Saying that it was the time to conclude the farewell party, he began to explain in short.

At this Ho Chi Min was regretful and asked him not to explain too briefly, but concretely even if it would take a long time. Considering his mind to learn even one more, President **Kim Il Sung** complied with his request.

At the talks that day Ho Chi Minh learned clear ways to build a new society.

At the end of the talks Ho Chi Minh told President **Kim Il Sung** with boundless respect:

"Today I have learned many things as Comrade **Kim Il Sung** taught precious experiences. For this I express my sincere thanks to you, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**. In Korea I have learned many things. What is regretful is the fact that my stay in Korea was too short. Frankly speaking, I want to stay in Korea even for one or 10 years to learn your instructions.

I ardently hope you would visit Vietnam."

Considering Ho Chi Minh's mind, President **Kim Il Sung** gave ready consent to his invitation.

An Incident Unprecedented in the History of World Diplomacy

Fidel Castro is an authoritative revolutionary who victoriously led the Cuban revolution that had started with 7 pistols and built the first socialist state in the western hemisphere. He was also an eloquent orator with wide information and extensive knowledge.

On March 8, 1986 he had a historic meeting with President **Kim Il Sung**. He said:

"Those who met you, President **Kim Il Sung**, unanimously expressed their respect and admiration, saying you are a very modest, warm-hearted, passionate and kind person. At this I could not repress an impulse to visit your country and see you. Already when I was

born, you staged the struggle against the Japanese imperialists. So I thought it was my duty to see you Comrade **Kim Il Sung**."

He went on to say: "While flying to Korea, I was awake all along to read your report to the 6th Congress of the WPK. If they learn from the experience of Korea, Latin-American countries would liberate themselves from hunger and poverty. I am only a disciple and so I hope you would teach many things as my teacher and revolutionary senior.

Reading his mind, President **Kim Il Sung** taught him all problems that Fidel wanted to learn.

Their talk continued without let-up not only at official events, but in a lounge, a running car and on the alley of a garden.

Fidel asked diverse problems including the complicated international political situation, the balance of forces between great powers, principled problems in socialist construction as well as the problems of how many times Koreans clean rice, when Korean alphabet was made, if ox eats rice bran and so on.

At this even the assistants of Fidel were surprised, saying Fidel had met many heads of state so far, but never asked so many questions like a student.

At last the itinerary of his three days' visit was coming to an end.

All of a sudden, however, there occurred an unexpected thing.

Fidel persisted in prolonging his stay in Korea because he still had many things to learn from President **Kim Il Sung**.

In fact, he had planned to pay an official goodwill visit to Mongolia after Korea. But he cancelled the agreed schedule a day before.

It could not but be an exceptional occurrence unprecedented in the history of world diplomacy.

Anyhow, Fidel's stay was prolonged.

President **Kim Il Sung** gave him many instructions that would serve as precious assets in his whole life.

Deeply moved at it, Fidel said to the President:

"Comrade **Kim Il Sung** teaches everything in easy terms with rich contents. But I am unable to explain any problem so deeply. Comrade **Kim Il Sung** is indeed, a great man with ample knowledge and unusual memory. Comrade **Kim Il Sung** is my teacher and outstanding leader."

Admiration of Gaddafi

"He appears to be quiet at ordinary times, but in practice, he is a bigot excessively improvisatory and extremely radical.

"He is a high-hat who looks down on all renowned talents and acts only with his own philosophy.

"He is a thoroughgoing anti-American who is opposed to the arrogant United States at all costs.

Those are comments in the east and the west concerning Moaamer Al Gadafi, head of state of Libya.

Of course, I am not sure how much trustworthy the comments are, but anyhow, they reflect the opinions of the world public pertaining to his human feature.

Meanwhile, a western journalist who had an interview with Gaddafi opened to the public an unexpected fact, surprising the world public.

"Though so arrogant and proud, Gaddafi admires only one great man. He is none other than President **Kim Il Sung** in Korea."

Gaddafi respects President **Kim Il Sung** as the most seasoned and reputed great man.

In Gaddafi's office room there is hung a photograph he had posed for together with President **Kim Il Sung** during his visit to Korea.

"This photograph is my heirloom. It is my great pride. I have met many state leaders of the world, but it is only President **Kim Il Sung** that I sincerely admire."

At that time all people who knew Gaddafi's feature were surprised and doubted. Does Gaddafi ever admire anybody? Then, where does his admiration come from?

Here is an account to answer their surprise and doubt.

On October 30, 1982 President **Kim Il Sung** received Gaddafi on a visit to Korea and had talks for several hours.

With his far-sighted wisdom and unusual perspicacity the President solved so many problems on the international political arena in a moment and on the basis of his rich experience he gave precious teachings to the questions raised by Gaddafi.

While talking, however, he often glanced at a table clock. At last the hands of the clock indicated the figure 8.

"It is the time for you to pray, isn't it?" asked the President. The moment Gaddafi was surprised and looked up at the President.

"Your Excellency President, do you know even our praying time?" asked Gaddafi.

The President said he knew that their praying time is 8 p.m.

Moved at it, Gaddafi expressed his thanks in an excited voice.

President **Kim Il Sung** said: "We have prepared a special room for you to pray. The room is just beside this room."

As a result, there was provided a significant praying time during the talks.

Asked by journalists afterwards, Gaddafi spoke like this:

"I prayed in a room prepared specially by President **Kim Il Sung**. The time was not long. It was only one minute. In the one minute, however, I could see into a thick book of the history of great men to the bottom along with millions' years of human history.

But the history did not record such a great man as I respect and admire.

Then, is this planet a devastated land devoid of a great man? No, there is an outstanding great man produced by the 20th century. He is just His Excellency President **Kim Il Sung**.

Seeing him, I could not repress admiration. I also came to regard it as my great pride to have made friends with such a great man."

Gaddafi is said to remember the unforgettable pray in the midst of talks now and then.

Power Is Guaranteed by Armed Forces

On February 23, 1972 President **Kim Il Sung** received Jose, general secretary of the National Leadership of the People's United Action Movement of Chile on a visit to Korea.

Saying that Alende was always remembering the days when he visited Korea and received precious teachings from the respected Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Jose conveyed his cordial regards. He also explained in detail about the political situation of Chile upon the authorization of President Alende.

With an aim to build a new society of the people in Chile which had been called the "quiet backyard" of the United States, Alende formed the People's United Alliance, a united front of the leftist parties, with his Socialist Party as its parent. Then he was elected Chilean president on September 4, 1970. It was a great historic event in the history of Chile.

As soon as he came to power, Alende enforced agrarian reform and nationalized copper mines and other factories, mines, banks and organs of communications that had been under the control of U.S. monopoly. He also claimed the 200- mile territorial waters limit. He

made political decision of breaking from the UNCURK that had been under the manipulation of the United States.

At this the United States was hell bent on trying to break down the Alende government, screaming that a "second Cuba" appeared in Latin-America.

French newspaper Le Monde exposed like this: "At the news that Marxist Alende won presidency in Chile, President Nixon got enraged. He called Chilean ambassador Korey and shouted that Alende should be done away at once. He saw to it that 10 million dollars were defrayed promptly as special funds and 50 million dollars worth of machine guns and other weapons were sent to Chile through 'diplomatic knapsack'.

This special operation was codenamed 'Condor'."

It is an example showing how desperately the U.S. imperialists attempted to remove the Alende government.

Hearing Jose out, President **Kim Il Sung** was lost in thought for a while and asked him; "Do you have an army?"

Jose hesitated to reply.

President **Kim Il Sung** asked once again whether the government seized the army.

Only then, did Jose reply with pride that the army of his country was creating the atmosphere favourable to the maintenance of the government and Alende succeeded in neutralizing the army by means of the constitution.

The President asked in earnest if the neutralized army would support the legitimate government at any case.

Jose was at a loss for an answer.

The President said though Alende became president, we do not think he seized power completely.

Unable to understand him, Jose was only surprised.

President **Kim Il Sung** stressed that power is defended by an army and police. Coming to power does not mean the solution of all things.

Before controlling the army and police completely nobody can say that he grasped power.

He went on to say: After coming to power it is necessary to grasp the army and police before anything else to consolidate power. Power is guaranteed by armed forces. That's why if one is to seize power completely, he should seize the army and police before anything else. Listening to the President, Jose deeply felt a serious shortcoming in their work. But even after Jose returned home too, Alende was engaged only in socio-economic reform, neglecting the work to seize the army and police. He did only establish contact with some units of the army.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries put pressure upon the government to adopt a law on controlling weapons and confiscated all weapons of the organs under the parties belonging to the People's United Alliance.

Eventually the Alende Government was disarmed completely.

On September 11, 1973 the fated day came.

The U.S. imperialists who had regarded the Chilean revolution as a thorn in their flesh egged pro-American Pinochet, commander of the army on to military coup and overthrew the Alende government.

That day Alende died a heroic death while fighting with an automatic rifle in his hands.

Stressing the Need to Go into the People

In early April 1993 Campos, general secretary of the October 8 Revolutionary Movement of Brazil and his party arrived in Pyongyang across oceans and continents.

At that time the October 8 Revolutionary Movement of Brazil was swaying to the left and right after being hit mentally by the collapse of the former Soviet Union and east European countries.

Some members of the leadership doubted the socialist idea itself and called for giving up the struggle for socialism and on the other hand, not a few party members became reformists.

Campos decided to visit Korea and receive instructions of President **Kim Il Sung**, an elder of the world revolution in order to straighten out the situation. Availing himself of the opportunity of meeting President **Kim Il Sung** on April 5, Campos gave a detailed account on the situation of his movement.

Hearing him out, the President expressed satisfaction over the fact that even after the frustration of socialism in the former Soviet Union and east European countries, the socialist idea was adhered to in Latin-America and expressed his belief that Brazil would accomplish the socialist revolution.

He went on to say that the frustrated communist movement has been restored in different aspects, the communist movement is sprouting in Russia, Communist parties are reconstructed in east-European countries and preparations for reconstruction are made in some other Latin-American and Asian countries.

Listening to him attentively, Campos spoke frankly that though the October 8 Revolutionary Movement of Brazil was holding fast to the socialist idea and fighting to build socialism in Brazil, different obstacles are in the way of its victorious advance.

Primarily, the movement was organized by the youths and students who called for staging armed struggle against military dictatorship.

After that it was renamed the October 8 Revolutionary Movement of Brazil in memory of October 8, the day of death of Che Guevara.

The movement advanced it as its main task of political struggle to restore democratic freedom and overthrow dictatorial regime in Brazil and actively pushed ahead with the struggle to expand the movement organization and thus rally broad sections of people along with the armed struggle.

This struggle, however, began to fall into decay when socialism in east Europe collapsed.

President **Kim Il Sung** stressed;

If one is to make revolution, he should have a firm faith. However difficult the situation may be, one can win if he fights with confidence in victory and optimism. Fighting so far, I have drawn a conclusion that if one believes in the strength of the people and fights together with them in reliance on their strength, one can always win, but if alienated from them, one would fail. If one is to make revolution, one must go among the people. Revolutionaries should go among the people and learn from them and teach them.

I have always shared sweets and bitters with the people and that's why never known failure. I have so far never failed. If one shares life and death with the people, one can't fail in any struggle.

Looking at Campos and his entourage with trust, the President said if one goes into a sea of the people, there can't be any unbreakable trial, adding:

If you go among the people and believe in their strength and rely on them, you can build in Brazil a new society whose masters are the people.

Hearing the priceless truth of revolution, Campos said: "Now I see a bright road ahead as if I came out in a bright world while

groping in the darkness. In Korea I have got the source of all victories."

After that the October 8 Revolutionary Movement defined the character of the party as successor to the revolutionary cause of President **Kim Il Sung** and the fighting goal as struggling for the revolutionary cause of President **Kim Il Sung** and the cause of socialism and communism.

By conducting its activities for party building on the basis of the ideas and experience of the Workers' Party of Korea, the party has been strengthened and developed into a powerful party enjoying an active support of the masses.

Though Time Passed...

On December 28, 1993 a government delegation of Pakistan headed by Benajir Bhutto visited Korea.

After Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan was killed in 1978 Benajir Bhutto conducted activities to strengthen the party and gain support of the people as leader of the People's Party of Pakistan and won the general election and became prime minister.

Leading the country as a woman, she faced a lot of difficulties.

She decided to visit Korea and receive teachings of president **Kim Il Sung** whom her father in his lifetime respected so much as an elder statesman of the world.

President **Kim Il Sung** was very glad to hear the news that the daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who had been on intimate terms with him would come to Korea for the first time after she became prime minister and with the mind of a father greeting his real daughter gave instructions to welcome her sincerely.

When she arrived, he came out in front of the gate of the Kumsusan Memorial Palace though the weather was cold.

He asked if she had not felt any inconvenience on her long journey in the cold weather and warmly welcomed her visit to Korea.

Remembering the day when he had met her father on a visit to Korea in 1976, he said: At that time your father told me that he had a daughter studying in Britain and in the future he would send her to Korea.

Before coming to Korea Bhutto did not know the fact that her father had promised His Excellency President **Kim Il Sung** to send her to Korea when she finished her study in Oxford.

Bhutto said: "I had not known the fact because my father passed away unexpectedly. If I had known that, I would have come and see you earlier. I am very sorry."

Welcoming Bhutto warmly, President **Kim Il Sung** said: I am very glad to see you as if seeing your father.

Quite overwhelmed by his kindness, she forgot that it was an official diplomatic event and said:

"When I decided to visit Korea, world media made a great fuss.

Some of them spoke ill of my visit to Korea.

But I did not give up my resolve and have come to Korea in order to maintain the friendly relations between our two countries and to see Your Excellency President my father had respected so much in his lifetime."

President **Kim Il Sung** spoke highly of her visiting Korea without bending her decision and gave a detailed account of party and nation building and other principled problems arising in building a new society.

He also kindly taught all problems she wanted to know such as mining technology, the construction of power plants, dwelling houses and fruit storage and took measure to send Korean technicians to Pakistan.

With tears in her eyes, Bhutto said to the President:

"Thank you, Your Excellency President. I'd like to express my sincere thanks to you for valuing your intimacy with my father who passed away long ago and invariably supporting us today too. I will uphold Your Excellency President forever as my real father."

A Versatile Man

On May 14, 1983 President **Kim Il Sung** received Josef Nierere, younger brother of ex-president of Tanzania Nierere and managerial chairman of the Nierere Farm.

Nierere wanted to plant green manure crop and settle fertilizer problem by learning the experience of Korea.

President **Kim Il Sung** said to Nierere:

Green manure crops can be used as feed for animal and fertilizer. We in Korea plant green manure crops after harvesting maize. When it grew high, we cut some of them to use as feed for animal and plow down the rest to fertilize soil. In the following year we plant maize there.

Saying that planting green manure crop extensively is a world trend, the President noted that it would be good for Tanzania to solve the shortage of fertilizer with green manure crops. Then it is possible to save a lot of foreign currency, fertilize soil and solve the problem of feed for domestic animals.

Josef was struck with admiration and said joyfully it means killing two birds with one stone.

The President went on:

Green manure crops give different benefits. If you are to plant them extensively, you should settle seed problem.

You should sow 12 kilograms of seeds per hectare and for that you should gather adequate amount of seeds.

(Then he explained about the seed gathering methods in detail.)

In Tanzania you can plant maize twice and then green manure crops once every year to fertilize soil.

Maize sucks up a lot of fertilizer from soil. That's why it is necessary to fertilize soil continuously. If you are to fertilize soil, you should plant green manure crops and also give compost.

Josef listened to the President with deep attention.

President **Kim Il Sung** emphasized again that green manure crops fertilize soil which increases grain production and solves feed problem so as to increase meat production.

The President added:

Green manure crops have nitrogen and phosphorus both of which are very good to grain crops. In Tanzania you can plant maize twice and green manure crops once every year. If you carry out irrigation project, you can easily yield maize 10 tons per hectare. It would be good for your farm to become a model and generalize your experience throughout the country. Expressing deep thanks, Josef said:

"Travelling many countries, I have met many doctors of agriculture, but never seen a man who is so deeply versed in green manure crop as you.

You are the most authoritative "doctor" of green manure crop in the world."

58:7

One winter day President **Kim Il Sung** received Pusanov, Soviet ambassador to the DPRK.

The President talked with the ambassador for many hours about the relations between the two countries and some other problems.

The ambassador was quite attracted by the President's cordial treatment and so told him his wish to go hunting wild duck together with the President.

Smiling, the President said:

Do you like hunting wild duck? You seem a good hunter.

The ambassador replied that he was a hunting fan not inferior to professional. He earnestly requested the President to make time to see how he hunts wild duck.

The President said he was a poor hunter, but would manage to find time as he wished so much.

A few days later the President, accompanied by an official and the ambassador went hunting to the shore of the Taedong River in the outskirts of Pyongyang.

Wild ducks were flying or diving in the dense fog on the water.

The ambassador said with concern that there were many wild ducks, but the fog was too dense. In an attempt to save his face as a "professional", however, he said it offered no problem and explained how to shoot a wild duck when it was swimming or sitting or flying up.

The President listened to him to the end.

After finishing explanation the ambassador said:

"I shall hunt on the lower river bank while your official on the upper river bank, and then you watch us here."

After the ambassador and the official took their seats the President appreciated the landscape for a while and then scooped a hole in the snow for his seat.

Shots were heard here and there. Each time a flock of wild ducks flew up into the sky, moving upriver and downriver like leaves flying in the wind.

Just at that moment the President composedly shot at wild ducks in the fog.

Time passed. After firing all bullets the ambassador approached the President with satisfaction.

The President asked how many ducks he caught.

The ambassador answered with self-pride that though there was a little trouble because of the fog, he caught 7 ducks.

At that moment a pile of wild ducks attracted his eyes.

The ambassador looked at the President and the official agape.

Told that the President caught 58 wild ducks, the Soviet ambassador stared with wide-open eyes.

The official said to the ambassador:

"You do not yet know well. During the anti-Japanese armed struggle our leader killed two or three Japs at one shot even with his eyes closed."

Looking at the 7 wild ducks in his hand and a pile of 57 in turns, the ambassador blushed for shame.

Fervent Love for the People

On July 22, 1983 President **Kim Il Sung** received Luise Rinser, a German woman writer.

Noting that in Korea she feels refreshed in the clean air, but the western countries pay no attention to air pollution and so people live in the contaminated air, Rinser criticized the authorities of the west.

President **Kim Il Sung** remarked that Korea protects environment well. In dealing with any affair we think of the interests of the people first.

He went on; Once our workers found gold deposits in Mt Myohyang.

I disallowed them to extract gold. At that time I said to them: We can't barter the beautiful scene of Mt Myohyang for a few tons of gold. We can live without gold. How glad our people would be when they see the sight of the mountain and rest cheerfully there.

President **Kim Il Sung** sternly reproached the officials who were developing a mine, saying if you build a mine in Mt Myohyang, the sound of blasting would drive away broad- billed rollers and other rare and beautiful birds and the water of a dressing plant would flow into the Chongchon River and kill sweet fish and all other fishes.

We could not damage the beautiful scene of Mt Myohyang to obtain a few tons of gold. Now our people go to Mt Myohyang for recreation and sightseeing.

It is the interests of the people that can't be bartered for fabulous wealth.

His remark was overflowing with the fervent love for the people.

On Mt Myohyang there stands the International Friendship Exhibition which preserves rare gifts offered to President **Kim Il Sung** and leader **Kim Jong Il** by the progressive people of the world.

The mountain is a celebrated beauty spot visited by not only the people of Korea, but all other parts of the world.

To my regret, however, I am unable to describe all the distinguished features of the peerlessly great man and the immortal services rendered by him to the revolutionary cause of Korea and the cause of human independence.

Ex-president of the United States Carter unreservedly said: "President **Kim Il Sung** is as good as a complex that put together George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln who were presidents of the United States in its early days and men of the highest repute. There is no place for the opposition."

Renowned journalist of Italy Piore pointed out: "President **Kim Il Sung** is an outstanding statesman, distinguished great man, great economist and kind-hearted father. He is the greatest man produced by the 20th century."

World people speak highly of the greatness of President **Kim Il Sung** and his exploits, saying: "A monument should be erected in the centre of the Pacific in praise of the greatness of President **Kim Il Sung**" and "A monument should be set up on the highest place of the globe to convey his exploits and his bronze statue and a large revolutionary museum should be built in the centre of the globe to glorify his exploits forever."

Like this, the world people sincerely wish the immortality of President **Kim Il Sung** though he passed away.

Jiang Jemin, former general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China left the letters reading "Exploits are distinguished and the cause will be eternal".

Megawati Soekarno Putri, former president of Indonesia said:

"The development of the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples will contribute to the peace of Korea and the future progress and prosperity of Indonesia and Korea. President **Kim Il Sung** will be alive forever."

"President **Kim Il Sung** together with President Ho Chi Minh made their utmost to develop the fraternal relations between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Korea. President **Kim Il Sung**'s exploits and cause will be immortal in the minds of the Korean people and for the development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples of our two countries." (Tzen Duk Rueng, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam)

“The memory of great leader **Kim Il Sung**, president of the DPRK will live forever in the hearts of the world people even after centuries.”

(Prof. Dr. Gennadi Berduishev of Kiev University)

“Together with the progressive people all over the world I extend eternal thanks to Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, the great man of the century and the great leader of the Korean people who devoted his all to the socialist cause of Juche for liberating human beings and national states from all kinds of domination and subordination. The Russian people will always remember Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, great leader born by humankind.” (Oleg Shenin, chairman of the Council of the Union of Communist Parties, the Communist Party of Russia)

The progressive humankind including the political and other figures of Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and Oceania highly praise the achievements of great

President **Kim Il Sung** and wished him immortality forever.

A foreign government head said the world arena without President **Kim Il Sung** would appear to be empty, but to the Korean people and the world progressive people President **Kim Il Sung** would be alive forever for the immortal exploits performed by him for the cause of human independence.

The revolutionary history of President **Kim Il Sung** will continue to flow endlessly and he will remain alive forever in the hearts of all people under the care of leader **Kim Jong Il** who is just the same with the great President.

(The end)